NEVER BE WITHOUT
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT,
A CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR
Prickly-heat, Piles, Chafed Skin, Sore Eyes, Cuts, Insect-Bites or Stings, and most Skin Ailments.
Free from Animal Fat—Keeps Good in any Climate.
Sold in Large Pots, 13½d. each.

F. C. CALVERT & CO.,
MANCHESTER,
AWARDED 57 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
AND DIPLOMAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,034—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1893.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.L.	VICTORIA	6288	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	13th ,,
B.L.	MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th ,,
					Friday.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D. G. Worcester	2nd June.
†*	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	9th ,,
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5015	800	S. H. Moule	16th ,,
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th ,,

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon at the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

3rd May
17th May.
31st ,,
14th June.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May 1893.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	G. Costanza	2,863	300	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 9, 1893.

BOMBAY TO PLYMOUTH IN 22 DAYS.

THE FIRST-CLASS Australian Liner S. S. WARRNAMBOOL, 3,560 Tons Register, Captain F. H. EKINS, will sail for Plymouth direct on or about the 22nd instant. The Steamer has splendid accommodation for a limited number of passengers. For particulars as to rates of passage-money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th April, 1893.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th April 1893. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from arseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies hirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an expe- enced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for rst Class Passengers.

ll the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
m's Buildings: Bombay, April 5, 1893.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S S "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 26th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,536 tons, on the 23rd April, at 11 a.m., on or arrival of incoming English mail, if later arriving, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 22nd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th April, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th April, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & CO.'S CIRCASSIAN HAIR DYE:

An Elegant and Lasting Dye for the Hair; very much superior to any Imported Article.

"Though you're old, Father William," the young man cried,
"In your hair there's not one streak of grey;
By some means or other Time's touch you've defied,
Now tell me the secret I pray."
"As youth passed away," Father William replied
"I discovered grey hairs coming fast,
So at once Kemp's Circassian Hair Dye applied,
And thus I look young to the last."
So as you grow old and Time's touch turns to grey,
Your locks so luxuriant and bright,
Then try Kemp's Circassian Hair Dye, I pray,
The result will show you've done right.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE WORLD'S FAIR. CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR THE TRIP, SEA OR LAND.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS, OUTFITTERS."

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુ૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

BURGUNDIES.

THESE Wines are well-known for their recuperating and sustaining qualities, and are, therefore, especially valuable to European Residents in India, particularly in the hot months.

	Cash. Per dozen.					Credit. Per dozen.			
	Quarts.		Pints.			Quarts.		Pints.	
Chambertin	Rs. 36	4	19	4		Rs. 40	12	21	8
Pommard	,, 26	4	14	4		,, 29	12	16	0
Macon	,, 26	4	14	4		,, 29	12	16	0
Beaune	,, 22	0	12	0		,, 24	12	13	8
Chablis	,, 22	0	12	0		,, 24	12	13	8

The above are all imported direct from the Producers, and are the best value ever offered to the Indian Public.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SMALL-POX, CHOLERA, AND TYPHOID FEVER.

As a preventive of these and all other infectious and zymotic diseases use LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE IS THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN. In a test of Disinfectants recently undertaken on behalf of the American Government LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE was proved to be THE BEST DISINFECTANT, being SUCCESSFULLY ACTIVE AT 2 PER CENT., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per cent. proved worthless.

Special Terms to large Buyers, Municipalities, Hospitals, &c., on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS, } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY & POONA.

IMPROVED STYLE. SEMI-DRESS JACKET,

COOL AND COMFORTABLE WEAR,
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

BEST WHITE FINE DRILL	Rs. 7-8.
SUPERFINE WHITE ENGLISH DRILL	Rs. 8-8.
PURE SATIN LINEN DRILL	Rs. 16-8.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE, TAILORS, BOMBAY.

WHERE TO GET "RELIABLE" HELMETS AND SUN HATS?

THORPE & CO.

ARE SUPPLYING these Goods from the CELEBRATED MAKERS, ELLWOOD & SONS; HAWKES & Co., &c.

"LOWEST PRICES."

	Rs.	a.
GENTS' EXTRA LIGHT HELMETS	10	0
LADIES' EXTRA LIGHT CANTONS	5	0

PUGGREES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMETS,
CAVALRY AND INFANTRY COVERED,
White Doe and Khaki.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CELLULAR CLOTHING

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
CELLULAR SHIRTS
FOR TENNIS,
FOR OFFICE,
FOR DRESS,
CELLULAR BANIANS.
CELLULAR SLEEPING SUITS.
DELIGHTFULLY COOL WEAR, NON-SHRINKING.
PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

M. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians. H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES & Co

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!

"STOCK-TAKING SALE."

STOCK TAKING this Year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand,

THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

have decided—with a view to clearing their Old Stock—to offer to the Public

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL ONLY,

a large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIMEKEEPERS, chiefly of their OWN MAKE, in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of FORTY PER CENT. on the marked prices.

All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 Per Cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 55 to 60 Per Cent. on the PRESENT MARKET VALUE OF THE WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual Guarantee.

Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE WATER! PURE WATER!!

A NEW DISCOVERY
IS USED AS THE MEDIUM IN
KEMP'S STANDARD WATER FILTER.
IT CONTAINS NOTHING INJURIOUS.
IT REMOVES ALL SUSPENDED MATTER.
IT ÆRATES THE FILTERING WATER.
IT IS EXCEEDINGLY CHEAP.

THE FILTER IS CONSTRUCTED FROM DESIGNS
PREPARED BY KEMP & CO.
EASILY CLEANED.
VERY PORTABLE.
STRONG AND HANDSOME.
MODERATE IN PRICE.
PRICES: 1 Gallon Size, Rs. 10; 2 Gallon Size, Rs. 15.

KEMP & CO., LD., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

That when you Smoke a Pipe of Gold Flake imported into India, the first few Puffs are fragrant enough, but when you get

WELL INTO THE PIPE

The taste changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobaccos IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.

TRY FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO,
Which is Guaranteed
ABSOLUTELY
PURE.
It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

J. NEUBERG {MEDOWS STREET,} BOMBAY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS
AND
DRY PLATES
OF ALL SIZES
JUST RECEIVED PER P. & O. STEAMER "ORIENTAL."
Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.
Complete New Catalogue on Application.

J. NEUBERG {MEDOWS STREET,} BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

DARK ROOM AVAILABLE AT OUR FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

PLEASE CALL AND SEE OUR SETS AND MANY NOVELTIES.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTOR..........MR. HARRY STANLEY

HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA AND
BURLESQUE COMPANY.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO.

As other engagements must be fulfilled.

TO-NIGHT! FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,
The Charming Burlesque,
PRINCESS CHERRY BLOSSOM.

TO-NIGHT
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BEAUTIFUL
BALLET.

LOVELY SCENERY.

GRACEFUL DANCING
By the best Dancer that has ever visited Bombay.
Come, See, and Judge for yourselves.

MISS FANNY STANLEY
In her Grand Impersonation of Cerise,
King of the Gold Mines;
WITH SONGS AND DANCES.

Come and see Miss Lizzie Donnelly in her graceful Fan Dance: Miss Tilly Lake and Miss Florry Stephenson in Highland Fling.

Beautiful Scenery and View of Mandalay.
Come and see the Highland Brigade.

PRICES:—Stalls Rs. 4; Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16, Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Military in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats.
Box Plan at The STAR TOBACCO Co., Meadows Street, Where Tickets for all parts of the House can be had.
Box Office open from 8 a.m. till 7 p.m.

T. EMPSON, Manager. A. H. FAWCETT, Agent.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 22ND,
A Grand Mid-day Performance, for the Convenience of Schools, Families, and Children to see
"PRINCESS CHERRY BLOSSOM."
PRICE for Children, 4 Annas, 8 Annas, and 1 Re. Servants in charge of children the same. Adults Rs. 3 to Stall or Dress Circle.

THE LAST WEEK
OF THE PALACE OF WONDERS
ON THE MAIDAN.

Come Everybody, Don't Delay, and See the WONDERS BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.
Exhibited by MADAME CORA and her Assistants.
From 7 to 11 P.M. Admission:—8 Annas and 4 Annas.

FOR SALE, the magnificent Russian Duck TENT, Privately or by Auction, on Monday, 24th April. Apply H. STANLEY, Gaiety Theatre.

THE MAGNETIC LADY,
AT EVE'S FLORAL BOWER,
A RAPTUROUS FAIRYLAND,
NEXT THE GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

ADMISSION to the Bower and Performances of THE MAGNETIC LADY from 6 to 7 and from 8 to 10 p. m., ONE RUPEE.
To the Bower only from 5 to 6, 7 to 8, and 10 to 11 P. M. EIGHT ANNAS.

THE S. S. "ALTMORE" has ARRIVED from MIDDLESBRO' and LONDON, and DISCHARGES in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Packages containing turpentine, &c. if not taken delivery of at once, will be discharged at consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

The Steamer's Survey or will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 20th April, 1893.

S. S. "CITY OF VENICE," ARRIVED
20TH APRIL, 1893.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Victoria Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expenses.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th April, 1893.

WANTED

FOR the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company's SCHOOL at Parel, a HEAD MASTER, competent TO TEACH, up to the VII. Standard. Salary Rs. 120 per mensem with free quarters. Apply, with copies of certificates (which will not be returned) to the SECRETARY, B. B. and C. I. Ry., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD
ON SATURDAY, AT 3 P.M.
AT MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS:—

1.—Lady's Saddle and Bridle, Complete.
2.—Gentlemen's do. do.
3.—Child's Perambulator.
4.—Dog-cart, Pony, and set of Harness.
5.—Bicycle, 56"-Wheel.
6.—Ice Machine.
7.—Musical Box, playing 8 Airs.
8.—One Grand Piano, by Broadwood.
9.—One Cottage Pianoforte.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS Co., LD.,
(IN LIQUIDATION).

A MEETING of Debenture-Holders in the above Company, will be held at the office of Ewart Latham and Co., Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 26th curt. at 3-30 p. m., to consider means as to the disposal of the property.

J. I. MURRAY,
Trustee for Debenture-Holders.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December, 1892, at the Rate of Rs. 60 per Share, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Road, on and after TUESDAY, the 2nd day of May next, to Shareholders, whose names appear this day on the Company's Register.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents, The Manockjee Petit Manuf'g., Co., Ld.

Bombay, 20th April, 1893.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

42 LAKHS LOAN FOR THE RE-PAYMENT OF THE BALANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT CONSOLIDATED LOAN.

WITH reference to the Advertisement, dated 1st instant, which appeared in the Daily Newspapers under the above heading, it is further notified that the time for receiving Tenders by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation, has been extended from 5 p.m. on TUESDAY, 25th April, 1893 to 5 p.m. on SATURDAY, 10th June, 1893.

Tenders already received will be returned unopened, if so desired by the Tenderers, otherwise they will be opened on the morning of MONDAY, 12th June, 1893.

Those who have already paid the deposit may have the same returned to them, if they so desire, on presentation of the Deposit Receipt at the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices: Bombay, 20th April, 1893.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

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Outside the Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LINGARD'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC,
HORNBY ROAD ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
10 MORNING TILL 10 EVENING, 8 annas.
THE PALACE OF AMUSEMENT,
MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION,
5 COMPLETE SHOWS 5

A CARD.—Mdme. Gitana begs to announce that she has brought out from Europe the LATEST OCCULT NOVELTY by which Visitors are able to see their FUTURE HUSBANDS, WIVES, and SWEETHEARTS, FORETELLER: PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE.
Native Ladies and Gentlemen, 4 annas.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES............Rs. 15,96,500

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank is again receiving Deposits for 1, 2, and 3 Months at Special Rates of Interest, which may be ascertained on application at this Office or at the Bombay Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

adras, 11th April, 1893.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE DHARMAVARAM-HINDUPUR SECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after SUNDAY, April 23, 1893, the line between DHARMAVARAM and HINDUPUR will be OPENED to PUBLIC TRAFFIC of all kinds.

Trains will run as under:—

Dharmavaram	Dep.	13 10	Hindupur	Dep.	9-30
Hindupur	Arr.	17 5	Dharmavaram	Arr.	13 0

For further particulars see Time and Fare Tables exhibited at Stations, or Apply to the Undersigned.

W. M. STEUART,
Offg. Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 15th April, 1893.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late Mr. WILLIAM HENRY BUSHBY, Merchant of Bombay, are requested to send them in to the Undersigned not later than the 19th May, 1893, after which date no claims will be entertained. Any one having monies due to the said Estate are requested to forward the same to the Undersigned at once.

OWEN & OKELL.

Bombay, 19th April, 1893.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members and Subscribers of the above Institution will be held at the Alexandra School-room on FRIDAY, the 21st April 1893, at 5-15 P. M., to receive and consider the Directors' Report and Audited Account and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary.

14th April 1893.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. F. L. McAFEE has been appointed Secretary of the above Society, and that all communications are to be addressed to his Office, 9, Church Gate Street, which is the Registered Office of the Society.

D. GOSTLING,
Chairman of Directors.

THE POST of PRINCIPAL of the MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE is VACANT. Salary Rs. 290, inclusive of conveyance allowance.

The State Council will receive applications till the 30th of April, 1893.

NANDKISOR SINGH,
Secretary, Jeypore Council, Jeypore, Rajputana.

FOR SALE.

FOR RENT OR SALE.
HARDING'S HOTEL, "BONDGATE," SIMLA.

THIS ESTATE is centrically situated on the Mall, and occupies one of the most valuable sites in Simla.
For particulars apply to
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CLEARANCE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK AT REDUCED RATES, of Indian Curious, &c., suitable for presentation at Home to make room for New Stock.

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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

CONCERT and BALL SEASON.—A large Selection of FANS, direct from Paris, Satin Gauze Feather and other varieties, from Rs. 4-12.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

LOVELY TEAS.—Fresh Consignment of our celebrated BREAKFAST and HOUSEHOLD MIXTURES, at 12 and 10 as. per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED Per s. s. Thisbe.—EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 at Rs. 4, 3, 2-8-0, 2, and 1-8-0 per 100 respectively. These Cigarettes are expressly manufactured for us by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Sole Agents.

LOST.—FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPT, No. 251, dated 6th April, 1892, for Rs. 1,500 of the National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, standing in the name of Bhukhan as Brijvullubhdas Desai. Any one bringing the same will be rewarded.

MR. W. S. GOONEWARDENE, B.A., receives PRIVATE PUPILS; has had 12 years' experience. Excellent references. Second Language Latin. Apply early Cathedral High School.

FOR SALE.—The fast running STEAM LAUNCH, belonging to the late Mr. K. M. Heeramaneck, is FOR SALE, by private offers. For particulars apply at MR. HEERAMANECK'S OFFICE, Victoria Bunder, Middle Colaba.

PHOSPHORIC Dial Watches, Keyless, which can be seen in the dark, in Real Nickel Silver cases, Rs. 25, and in Silver cases Rs. 35, guaranteed 5 years.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—A SHOP in Meadow Street, No. 117, lately in occupation of Mrs. Taylor, Milliner. Apply to SECRETARY, J. D. CHARITIES, 18, Church Gate Street.

STABLING WANTED, in Fort, for one Horse and Cart. Apply "A.," care of this Office.

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT WANTED, must write good hand and style, and be a competent Book-keeper. Salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75, with yearly increments of Rs. 5 per mensem. Apply by LETTER ONLY marked, Accountant, MARCKS & Co., LD., Bombay.

WANTED, from early May, FURNISHED BUNGALOW for 6 months, Malabar or Cumballa Hill preferred.—Address "A.," care of this Office.

WANTED, AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

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RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and commodious. Two new Detached Houses are lately built for the convenience of families wishing to have separate houses. Early applications for Hot Season requested. Terms Moderate.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

PEARSE'S AERATED WATERS are the Purest and most delicious. Soda, As. 6 per doz.; Lemonade, As 8 a doz.; Tonic, Gingerale, Raspberry, &c., As. 10 a doz.; Pick-me-up Re. 1 a doz.; Vivo Re. 1-8 a doz.—Apollo Street, Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, Meadows Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable ElectricLight Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious" &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H L BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay n the Mofussil postage extra.

TEAS! TEAS!!—Finest Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb.; Pekoe Souchong As. 14 per lb.; Family Mixture, As. 10 per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Provisions and Oilman-stores.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

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Rs. 25 AND Rs. 28 PER DOZ.

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"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

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"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

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Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes;—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Botles by all Chemists.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE
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DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

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THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

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FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

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They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &C. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

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3½ ,,	,,	,, 4	,,
4 ,,	,,	,, 6	,,
4½ ,,	,,	,, 8 or 9	Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	£1,000,000
(With power to increase to	£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA-CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4% p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
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(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual Meeting, Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, 5-15 p.m.
Stanley's Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre.
Lingard's Polytechnic, Albert Buildings.
Madame Cora's Palace of Wonders, Esplanade.
The Magnetic Lady, Eve's Floral Bower.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 19th :—H. M. S. Sphinx, from Persian Gulf. Yesterday :—City of Venice (s), from Glasgow ; Orinetal (s), Busreh ; Altmore (s), Middlesbrough ; and R. I. M. S. Canning, Karachi.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesferday :—Armenia (s), for Liverpool, &c. ; Ehrenfels (s), Hamburg, &c. ; and Rowtor (s). Amsterdam.

Polo.—There will be no game to-day.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Elwick and Altmore entered the dock yesterday, the s. s. Wastwaler left it on Wednesday, and the s. s. King Arthur yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Elbridge, Etona, Castlegarth, and City of Venice entered the dock yesterday, the s. s. Kt. Templar left it on Wednesday, and the s. s. Arcadia and Caradale yesterday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore and Hong Kong direct, per extra s. s. Teheran, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a. m., to-day.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s. s. Karagola, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a. m., tomorrow, the 22nd instant.

Arya Janashrit Sangit Mandaly.—This theatrical company performed last night the well-known play "Sowbhadra" for the benefit of the Society for the Preservation of Horned Cattle.

A Missing Wife.—Mahadoo Gunnoo, residing at Lohar Street, reports to the police that his wife, Parbattee, aged twelve years, has been missing since Monday last. She had on her person ornaments of the value of Rs. 8-8.

Theft at Hoozria Mohla.—Deenalli Shaikally, residing at Hoozri aMohla, reports the theft of a quantity of wearing apparel and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 104-8 Complainant suspects one Goolam Daki who has absconded since the discovery of theft.

Reported Burglary.—Jamoobee, woman, residing at Baba Dhaboo Street, has reported to the police that her house was broken into, on Tuesday night last, and property, consisting of wearing apparel and gold and silver ornamants, of the collective value of Rs. 577, was stolen from a box in her room.

Dismissed from Government Service.—Ramkrishna Keshav Sale, inhabitant of Harichandroli, taluka Ratnagiri, of the Ratnagiri Collectorate, and late Forest Guard in the Man Taluka of the Satara District, having been convicted under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

Theft at Musjid Bunder Road.—Nagjee Hunsraj, residing at Musjid Bunder Road, reported to the police the theft of a small wooden box, containing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 326 and two currency notes for Rs. 100 each, on Wednesday evening. The box was found lying empty in the compound of his house yesterday morning.

A Dishonest Cart-Driver.—Gokul Muggon, a muccadum in the employ of one Gunput Motiram, reports to the police that on the 18th inst., he loaded a cart with ten bags of sugar, valued at Rs. 250, and directed the driver who gave his name as Luximon, to take and deliver the sugar at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Goods Shed, at Carnac Bunder, which he failed to do and absconded.

Music at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Col. F. Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Overture	Banditen Streiche	Suppe
Selection	Spanish National Melodies	Relle
Valse	B umen der Lust	Gung'l
Polka (Piccolo Solo)	The Deep Blue Sea	Brewer
Selection	Haddon Hall	Sullivan
Gavotte	Imperial	Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Strange Story.—Abdool Razac bin Curtas, a dealer in horses, residing at Ripon Road, has reported to the police the theft of a double-cased gold hunting watch by McCabe, a gold chain, and a seal attached to it, and an open-faced silver watch, collectively valued at Rs. 580, from the pocket of his jacket, which he had left in his stable, at 1 a.m., on Wednesday last. Complainant suspects a servant, Abdool Currim, who is at present in the J. J. Hospital, and who alleged that he was seriously assaulted and stabbed with a razor by Sultan Abdulla ; but from inquiries made by the police it appears that Abdool Curreem being accussed by his master of having committed the theft, inflected the wound on himself. The House Surgeon, who examined Abdool is of opinion that the superficial wound caused to Abdul was self-inflicted.

The Manager of the Victoria Natural History Institute.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistate disposed of the case, in which Kodan Ramiar Sesyar charged James Alexander Murray and Rangachar Ramswami Ayrang with criminal breach of trust, misappropriation, and cheating in respect of Rs. 1,500 by means of false representations. The facts of the case have already been reported. As the accused Murray is now undergoing five years' rigorous imprisonment awarded to him by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley at the last criminal Sessions of the High Court for similar charges brought against him, the Magistrate passed a nominal sentence of one day's imprisonment upon him, and discharged the other accused as the complainant did not wish to lead evidence against him.

Goa News.—The 20th of April has been fixed for the election of the Electoral Committee of Ilhas, and that of the Deputy on the 14th of May next—Dr. Raphael Pereira has been relieved as member of the Inspecting Council of the Public Instruction, and Dr. Jose Maria da Costa Alvares has been appointed instead.—The "Tarde" published in Portugal says that Dr. A. S. Valente, the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa, is going to be replaced by Dr. Antonio Pedro da Costa, Bishop of Damaun.—Major H. C. Mendes will act as Governor of Damaun until a new appointment is made in the place of Senhor Marques da Costa, who has been transferred to Mozambique. Mr. Joaquim Fernandes Arez, whose election as Deputy has been annulled, has been appointed member of the ConsultationCouncil for Ultramar, and Mr. Macedo Pinto succeeds him, as Commissary of Salt and Abkari in Goa.—The Mahomedans in Pangim have not been able to obtain permission for the erection of a second mosque there.—The departure of the ex-Governor-General from Goa was so sudden and precipitate that the troops from distant places to do him farewell honours, could not be collected in time.—Mr. A. M. Leao, the Administrator of Salsette, has been relieved of his post at his own request, and Mr. F. N. de C. Rodrigues has been appointed in his stead. The former official left with the ex-Governor-General for Mozambique.—A report on the alleged Municipal defalcations in Bardez has been published. The Committee appointed to investigate handed over the report to the Governor-General in March, but his Excellency issued it after he left Goa.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

The following subscription, paid into the Bank of Bombay, is acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Messrs. Ralli Brothers	250	0	0
Total...Rs.	250	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged.Rs.	1,16,342	9	2
Grand Total......Rs.	1,16,592	9	2

The following additional subscription has been promised (87th list) :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Messrs. Ralli Brothers	250	0	0
Total...Rs.	250	0	0
Subscriptions already promised...Rs.	1,16,742	9	2
Grand Total...Rs.	1,16,992	9	9

H. A. Acworth,
R. M. Sayani,
Harkisondas Narotamdas,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, April 20.

Deafness Permanently Cured.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, Herbert Clifton, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

THE INSOLVENCY OF PALLONJEE SORABJEE CONFECTIONER.

At a sitting of the Insolvency Court, on Wednesday evening last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the presiding Commissioner, disposed of the petition of Pallonjee Sorabjee Confectioner for the benefit of the Act. The matter was heard before his lordship for several days when Mr. Manker appeared for the insolvent, and the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the opposing creditor, Eduljee Cowasjee Indawalla. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,08,717, and the good assets to Rs. 54,000. The grounds of opposition were fraudulent destruction of many of the insolvent's books with intent to defraud his creditors, including the opposing creditor ; concealment of some of his account-books ; misconduct in not keeping full and proper accounts of his business ; concealment of property, namely, considerable sums of cash and ornaments ; misrepresentation and fraud, &c.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in disposing of the matter, said the insolvent filed his petition on the 22nd July, 1891. The schedule was amended four times. The case came on for hearing on the 15th February last, when the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Anderson appeared for the opposing creditors, and Mr. Manker appeared for the insolvent. The opposition was vigorously made, and the case occupied fourteen hearings. The Advocate-General said the insolvent had destroyed his books of account, and that, therefore, it was impossible to find out his dealings. No books of the sugar contract were produced. The Advocate-General produced two account-books which, he said, the opposing creditor discovered in the insolvent's bakery when he took charge of it. The Advocate-General also said that the insolvent had destroyed a large number of books. His lordship said he would select a few of the charges instead of going over the whole. The insolvent was a very intelligent man, who gave his evidence in English. He had a shop in Elphinstone Circle, and also at Chira Bazaar, and he had a bakery at Modykhana. He borrowed money from Eduljee Cowasjee Indawalla for carrying on his shop. The balance-sheet began from 1889. The original balance-sheet gave round figures, but it was made up without the help of books, which Mr. Watkins had taken charge of as receiver, and to which he had no access. The receiver's solicitor, Mr. Saklatwalla, made them over to the Official Assignee afterwards. A strong effort was made by the opposing creditors to show that the loss in respect of the bread contract was false ; and to prove this Mr. Pearse, the confectioner, was called to show that insolvent could have made no loss but profit. The insolvent was cross-examined at great length by Mr. Anderson, and afterwards by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, who appeared for Mr. Anderson. Insolvent was asked in cross-examination how he arrived at the figures put down in respect of loss on the bread contract, and his answer was that the opposing creditor's clerk gave him the figures. The opposing creditor never ventured to call the clerk to contradict this statement. He ought to have called all his clerks. His lordship relied, therefore, upon the statement of the insolvent, holding that the figure, Rs. 5,124 for loss in respect of the bread contract was correct. It was not a fictitious item. His lordship had never seen opposition in this court more vigorously carried on than it was in this case. Then as to *the* loss in the sugar contract, which was put down at Rs.10,059, the insolvent said he put down the figure from the vouchers supplied by his late partner, Cowasjee Billia ; and his lordship held that this item was also correct, remarking that he did not see why he should disbelieve the insolvent on this point. The most serious charge against the insolvent was that he had burnt his books in the oven of his bakery. Few books were burnt or concealed with an object ; but his lordship failed to see what object the insolvent could have had in burning them in this instance. It was alleged on the other side that this was done to conceal his money, but his lordship found that insolvent had no money at all, as he was borrowing money from Marwarees at a very high rate of interest. His clerk Narayen Putoba deposed that insolvent asked him to collect his account-books and send them to the bakery in May or early in June, 1891, which he did. He added that when he went to the shop on the following day he saw there only two books, the rest having been removed to the bakery the day before. Now, this statement, said his lordship, was absolutely false. It was false to the knowledge of Narayen, because he wrote the cash-book up to the day when the receiver, Mr Watkins, took charge of the shop on the 17th July, 1891, so that the insolvent could not have burnt the books in May, 1891. It appeared that there was considerable ill-feeling between the insolvent and the opposing creditor, Eduljee Cowasjee Indawalla. This creditor had put up a man of the name of Hormusjee before the proceedings in the Insolvency Court began to charge insolvent with having destroyed a valuable security, a charge which was proved to be false and which Mr. Cooper dismissed. This man, Hormusjee, was a former employe of the insolvent, and his lordship had no doubt that he was put up by Eduljee, the opposing creditor in this case. This was in May. Then there was another fight or rather a suit filed by the opposing creditor. In his lordship's opinion, there was no suppression of books at all by the insolvent, and he thought the insolvent was unjustly charged by the opposing creditor. His lordship thought that the opposing creditor had suppressed the missing books. His lordship held that no books were burnt, and that the charge was false. About this alleged burning of books a large number of witnesses were called by the opposing creditor, and all these witnesses were at one time the servants of the insolvent. All these witnesses said that in May or June, 1891, the insolvent ordered them on a Tuesday to burn the books, he having looked into the books before. His lordship did not remember in his long experience in the Insolvency Court a single case in which an insolvent was charged with burning books. He thought it was extremely improbable that a man of the insolvent's intelligence would ask his servants to burn the books, considering that he must have known they would some day bear evidence against him, Not only was this story improbable, but the evidence of some of the witnesses was directly contradictory. In his lordship's opinion, no court or jury would believe this evidence. His lordship thought that this story of burning books was got up by Eduljee Cowasjee Indawalla and the insolvent's late partner, Cowasjee Billia. His lordship did not believe that the books were ever removed from the shop in Elphinstone Circle. The charge was trumped up against the insolvent ; and the story was absolutely false. Under these circumstances, the opposition had failed in proving their grounds. It was not necessary for his lordship to say more, and he need not go into the minor points. The opposition had failed to establish any case against the insolvent. He was, therefore, granted his discharge : each party to bear his own costs.

HIGH COURT.—April 21.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.

For Judgment.

779—Payne, G and S—The Dalische Aniline and Soda Fabrick vs Maneckjee Shapurjee Katrack—Pestonji, R and K
Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.
763—Craigie, L and O—John Sands and another vs Amirchand Tullockchand Javeri Sha and others—Wadia and G.
772—Little, S, N and B—Lukhmi as Khimjee vs Amirchand Tullockchand Javeri Sha and others—Wadia and G.
Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.
73-92—Haji Allarakhia Natha vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Bayley.
Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.
17-92—Mathubhai and K—Jacorebai widow vs Vijbhoocandas Hurkissondas—Tyabjee D and J.
20-92—M H Khan—Bai Wali widow of Bhai Dayak vs Raghunath Khima—Daphtary and F.
18-90—Ardeshir, H and D—Ruttonbai widow of deceased vs Hormusjee Maneckjee Mody—Nanu and H.
24-92—E Wilkin—Motibai widow of the deceased Poonamchand Magonchand—Mathubai and J.
27-92—Chalk, W and S—Pacoti San Joao vs Dogru widow—T A Bland.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.
180-93—F A Little—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs The Revd John Sellar and others.
Postponed Long Causes.
129-92—Little S N and B—Jugmohundas Vundrawandas vs Ambaram Bhugwan and another—Bicknell, M and M.
2-92—Bicknell, M and M—Hazrabai vs Hajee Latiff Hajee Abdoola and others—Thakurdas D and C.
Defended New Long Causes.
68-93—In person (a pauper)—Sackoobai and others vs Saraswatibai—In person.
74-93—In person—Pandurang Soodkajee Balay vs Tookaram Pandurang Soorvey—J C Cama.
77-93—Edgelow and G—Hurdayal Durgadut vs Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha and others—Nanu and H.
31-93—Brown and M—Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon and others vs Shamji Govindjee and others—Bicknell M and M.
51-93—Tyabjee and D—Balkhan Himutkhan vs Tulsabai Binte Yankatram and others—Payne, G and S.

Holloway's Pills.—Weakening weather.—The sultry summer days strain the nerves of the feeble and decrepit, and disease may eventuate unless some restorative, such as these purifying Pills, be found to correct the disordering tendency. Holloway's medicine gives potency to the nervous system, which is the source of all vital movements and presides over every action which maintains the growth and well-being of the body. No one can ever estimate the necessity of keeping the nerves well strung, or the ease with which these Pills accomplish that end. They are the most unfailing antidotes to indigestion, irregular circulation, palpitation, sick headache, and costiveness, and have therefore attained the largest sale and highest reputation.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

The annual prize-distribution at the schools of the Bombay Education Society took place last evening at the school premises, at Byculla, the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Bombay presiding. The dais was decorated with the Royal coat-of-arms and banners suspended from gold-spiked venetian-poles. There was a fair attendance of European ladies and gentlemen, friends and supporters of the schools and relations of some of the students. The proceedings commenced with singing by the children, after which the honorary secretary, the Rev. Mr. Sellar, read the Committee's report for the year 1892, from which the following are extracts :—

The directors of the Bombay Education Society are glad to be able to report satisfactorily on the general well-being, moral and physical, of the Society's schools during the year under review. No cases of serious moral delinquency have had to be brought to their notice, and the children have, on the whole, enjoyed good bodily health. The chief interruption to the latter, and to the general work of the schools, was caused by an outbreak of measles, which occurred in the middle of May, and, running through both schools, affected a number of the children, and kept the Hospital beds occupied for three months, the last patients being discharged on 12th August. The total number of cases was 62, in two of which catarrhal pneumonia supervened and proved fatal, carrying off two children of the same family, Otto and Mildred Bandesson. The directors gladly record the testimony borne by the Medical Officer in his report attached hereto to the unselfish care and zeal displayed by Mrs. Fox, Matron of the Boys' Hospital, during this time of sickness. Dr. Waters says in his Report : I desire to bring to the notice of the Managing Committee that during the epidemic of measles the onerous and anxious duties which thus devolved on Mrs. Fox were performed single handed (she having declined all assistance) to my entire satisfaction, and I think it right that she should receive the commendations of the Board of Directors of the Bombay Education Society." Besides measles, malarial fever and skin diseases have been the prevailing complaints. No cases of cholera or small-pox occurred during the year. The average strength of the Boys' school was 144, and of the Girls' 84. The total number of admissions to the Hospital was 118 from the Boys' school, and from the girls' 217. The total receipts of the schools for the year were Rs. 63,624-3-7, as against Rs. 63,345-0-7 for 1891, and the total expenditure Rs. 64,520-14-6 as against Rs. 62,517-7-0, the increase here being dueto the larger number of boarders in the schools. At the close of the year the number of children stood as follows :—Boarders : boys 159, girls 95=254 ; day scholars : boys 32, girls 29=61. Total 315. The average number of Boarders during the year was 249. The examination of the Schools in religious knowledge was conducted by the Rev. H. Nelson, late Harbour Chaplain, Bombay, whose report is attached, in which he says : "The answering of both boys and girls was very satisfactory, and it gave me great pleasure to find that the work had been carefully and steadily prepared. The answering in Divisions II and III. of the Boys' school was particularly good." The Examiner evidently felt some difficulty in adjudicating the prizes in Standard II. of the Girls' school, as he says : " I would suggest that three prizes be given in this standard instead of the usual two." A fresh stimulus to the study of Scripture has been afforded through the kind offer of the Archdeacon of Bombay to give a prize for religious knowledge, to be competed for at the close of the current year amongst the schools of the diocese. The subjects for examination are the Gospel of St. Mark and the Church Catechism, and it is to be hoped that not a few boys and girls from these schools may be found able and willing to compete in this examination, not only for the sake of endeavouring to secure the prize, but also out of sincere desire to excel in that knowledge which itself excels all other. The Government Inspection, which had to be delayed owing to the illness of Mr. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, C.D., took place in February of this year. Mr. Kirkham's Report is attached. Speaking of the Girls' school, he says : " I was, as on previous occasions of late years, extremely well satisfied with the results of the year's work. The teaching in all classes, but especially the higher classes, is both sound and animated, and the blackboard is largely used. The girls answer readily and clearly, and, best of all, when they don't know they say so. The quality of the reading, on which I have remarked in previous reports, continues to be excellent, and the penmanship throughout the school is neat and clear : the sewing also is excellent. I inspected the dormitories and domestic arrangements, and can say that every thought is given to the comfort and welfare of the children. On the whole, I think the state of the school, both as regards studies and tone and arrangements for the boarders, reflects credit on Miss Parker and her able Assistant, Miss Moor." It should always be remembered in connection with this school, that in addition to the prosecution of their studies, the girls are largely employed in the making and mending of clothes, acquiring some knowledge of cooking, and gaining experience in necessary domestic duties. A considerable portion of time must necessarily be spent on bookwork to enable the school to keep up to the requirements of the Educational Code and to justify the Inspector in speaking with the satisfaction which marks his report. But no one can doubt the great value to the girls in later life of possessing a thoroughly competent knowledge of the cutting and shaping, as well as making and mending, of clothes, and also of possessing a thorough knowledge of plain cooking ; and this it is not easy for them to attain so fully as is desirable while prosecuting their other studies. With a view to making the education afforded by the school as generally complete as possible, a suggestion has been made by the Hoad Mistress, which is worth the attention of parents and guardians, *i. e.*, that on attaining the age of sixteen girls might be retained in the school for a further period of six months during which time they might drop the bookwork, to a considerable extent at least, and devote their chief attention to obtaining a more thorough knowledge of those other branches of their education above alluded to. This suggestion was lately brought before the Managing Committee, who consider that it is a useful suggestion, and one which, with the consent of parents, might well have practical trial. Passing to the Boys's chool, Mr. Kirkham says : " The Classes passed as usual a decidedly good examination. All the staple subjects are thoroughly welltaught, and the boys show a somewhat unusual power of applying what they know. The handwriting continues to be excellent, and the discipline and orderliness both in the schoolroom and play-shed are in the highest degree satisfactory. The boys always seem to me to combine perfect order with perfect cheerfulness, and I put this down largely to the school drill, which I have never seen equalled." Only one change has taken place in the staff of the Boys' school. Mr. Wall (third master) resigned in July, having obtained the appointment of Head Master at the Indo-British School. His place has been filled by Mr. W. T. Garlah, who entered on his appointment as third master in August. Two boys (Frederick Murray and Sidney Boyne) competed successfully for the Government Scholarships. No boys entered the Subordinate Medical Apprentice Class during the year. The Cadet Corps has a muster of 29, and drill practice continues to be carried on with regularity and interest. There has been an average attendance of 12 in the school workshop. Mr. Kirkham says in his report : " The school workshop continues to be most useful even in its present miserable room, which is both unsuitable in itself, and difficult of access, especially in the rains. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the workshop has, on the whole, done so much good that I am strongly of opinion that an effort should now be made to put it on a more satisfactory footing. Since the shop was first started there has been an enormous development of 'Sloyd' and manual instruction in similar schools, in England and on the Continent of Europe, and the best methods of proceeding are now thoroughly settled. The expense need not be very great, and I am sure there is no single thing which would just now better repay expenditure than a good school workshop. A cheap building should be put up in the back compound within easy reach of the play-shed. There should be bench-room for 20 or 25 boys. The instruction should be entirely in wood, and should be purely disciplinary, and carried on in connection with drawing. The boys should be carried through a systematic course of instruction in drawing, and 'reading' drawings made from the models, and in making the models from the drawings in the way followed at Birmingham, and described by me in the 'Bombay Educational Record' for June 1887. All the best school workshops now follow this plan, and the results are said to be everywhere remarkable. The boys trained under it who enter real workshops are simply invaluable, whilst all benefit equally from the accurate training of hand and eye, and the deftness which results. In the event of the directors accepting my recommendation, I shall be prepored to enter into further detail.' The directors fully recognise the drawbacks attaching to the present workshop, both in site and size, and the desirability of having a more commodious and better fitted building, where instruction could be effectively carried on on the lines sketched out by Mr. Kirkham, and perhaps later on funds may be found available for this purpose. Meantime another much-needed improvement has been effected in the school premises, and not without considerable expense to the Society. The old play-shed with its wooden beams and supports has been removed, and replaced by the present structure with iron pillars and trusses. The contract was placed in the hands of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, by whom the work has lately been carried out and brought to completion at a cost of Rs. 5,060; towards which Government has been pleased to make a grant of Rs. 2,350. As the roof of the new shed stands about two feet higher than the old, it will probably be necessary to have eaves boards added as a protection against both sun and rain, so that the total expense to the Society is not likely to be less than Rs. 3,000. But there can be no doubt the improvement was urgently required, and the result, to use Mr. Kirkham's words, may be pronounced a great success. In the Girls' school as in the Boys' only one change has taken place in the teaching staff : Miss Bailey (third mistress) resigned in April, proceeding to England. At the suggestion of the Head Mistress the work was carried on for some months by the remaining staff, with the assistance of an additional Pupil teacher. At the close of the year it was decided to again appoint a third Assistant Mistress, and Miss Edwards was elected to fill the post. As usual, considerable changes have occurred in the list of Lady visitors. In the covrse of the year Mrs. Logan Mrs. M. Turner, Mrs. Deane Wilson, Mrs. Trevithick, Mrs. Scott, Mrs, Remington and Mrs. Marshall resigned, and Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Uloth, Mrs. Acworth, Mrs. Birdwood, and Mrs Penny, were elected, the last two ladies resuming their places on the visiting list on their return from Europe. In last year's report attention was drawn to the formation of the Byculla Girls' Friendly Society which was just then being started with 40 members, and 7 Lady Associates. At the close of 1892 the number of Associates had increased to 8, and the members numbered 49 ; eleven new members having joined the Society, and two of the original members resigned. The Society held three meetings, partly devotional and instructive, and partly social, during the latter half of the year: the first on St Peter's Day, 29th June, when an address was delivered by Miss Crittall ; the Second on 25th August, when the Bishop of the Diocese, Patron of the Society, addressed the meeting ; and the third on 5th December, when Mr. Tomkins entertained those present with the exhibition of the Magic Lantern. The average attendance at these meetings was 29 members and 5 Associates. It must not be supposed that the work of the Society is or is intended to be accomplished by these meetings alone or chiefly, though they are undoubtedly useful in bringing members resident in Bombay together, and affording an opportunity for the delivery of very helpful addresses of a practical character. The great aim of the Society is to strengthen the religious principles and moral capacities of its members, and to keep before their minds the necessity for bringing their religion to bear with pratiical helpfulness on their daily life and labour ; and this aim must depend chiefly for its accomplishment upon the quiet and sustained influence of the Associates on the respective members with whom they have to deal. If an Associate has the names of one or two members on her books, it is likely that she may be able to exercise a very helpful influence over them, not it may be by visitiing them in their situations, which may often be inconvenient and unacceptable to their employers, but by such means as occasional correspondence, by making it clearly understood that she may be referred to freely for guidance and advice if need be, and perhaps by inviting a member to come and see her at her own house from time to time. It has sometimes happened that a girl has gone out to service and been found unable to retain her place for any length of time, owing chiefly to lack of sufficient self-control and steadiness, and of thorough appreciation of duty, and due consideration for employers. It is hoped that the observance of the rules of the Society, the helpful influence of the Associates, and the instruction afforded by the occasional meetings may together tend to the gradual removal of these obstacles to the steady progress and welfare of the girls of this school. But if the work of the Society is to be effected in the manner above described it is necessary that the number of the Associates should bear a better proportion to the number of members than is at present the case, and it is to be hoped that more ladies than have yet come forward as Associates may be able to see their way to do so, and so to assist in promoting the objects of the Byculla Girls' Friendly Society. Colonel M. Merriman, C.I.E., and Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E., resigned their seats on the Council of Directors during the year ; J. W. Orr, Esq., Hon. Treasurer, resigned on proceeding to England, and N. C. McLeod, Esq., was elected in his place. Mr. Orr rendered valuable assistance to the society for many years as a director, a member of the Press and Managing Committees, and as Honorary Treasurer of the society, and received a hearty vote of thanks from the Council of Directors on his retirement from office. Mr. Justice Farran having resigned his seat on the Maneging Committee on proceeding to England, Major Selby, R.E., was elected to fill the vacancy. During the year 53 children were discharged (Boys 36, Girls 17) against admission of 66 (Boys 37, and Girls 29). Of those admitted, 16 were soldiers' children, 6 total orphans, 11 fatherless, 13 motherless, and 34 children of destituee parents. The Apprentices' Home still continues to occupy its old quarters in Nesbit Lane. During the year application was made to Government for a grant of the site and buildings, with a view to enabling the Society to carry out such alterations and repairs as might render the premises more thoroughly comfortable and suitable for their purpose. The application was, however, unsuccessful, and no other means have as yet been devised for establishing the Home on a more permanent basis. There were 13 admissions and 8 discharges during the year, and at its close the number in the Home was 22. Several changes have taken place in the Society's Press during the year under review. On 7th April Mr. Charles Taylor handed over charge of the office of Superintendent to Mr. F. S. Fairfield, who had been acting for some time as General Assistant, and was appointed in Mr. Taylor's place. During the year the Press also lost by death two very valuable and old servants, Mr. Wassudeo Jugonnath, who for more than forty years conducted the Vernacular work of the office with credit ; and Mr. Amir Ali, who for nearly forty years looked after the Persian work. It will also be remembered that Mr. Charles Taylor died only a few months after his connection with the Press had ceased. The Superintendent is able to report that the outturn of work during 1822 compares favourably with that of previous years, and that a considerable share of mercantile work has found its way to the Press. All departments of the office have been kept fairly busy during the year. The Branch Office in the Fort has been closed, it not being considered sufficiently necessary to justify its retention. Continued falling off in the amount of Government work has unfortunately still to be recorded. Certain necessary and efficient repairs have been completed both in the plant and buildings, and with the introduction of Marathi and Gujerathi type of modern style which the Superintendent hopes soon to have effected, the Press will be in a position to turn out all work entrusted to it in a thoroughly efficient manner, and with satisfactory promptitude. Mr. Fairfield's report is attached. The subscriptions to the Society from the public were somewhat less than in the previous year, amounting of Rs. 2,692-0-0 as against Rs. 3,067-0-0 in 1892, but the amount received from offertories was rather larger, being Rs. 425-10-0 as against Rs. 375-7-0.

The conclusion of the reading of the report was followed by cheers by the children, after which there was some more singing with pianoforte accompaniment, which was applauded. The prizes were then distributed by Mrs. Lewis, wife of the Ven'ble the Archdeacon.

The chairman, in addressing to the children words of advice and encouragement with respect to the conduct of their future lives, said humorously that, if he were asked to apply to Government on theLegislative Department for the passing of a short Act (which was not likely to happen.) he would certainly ask his Excellency the Governor-in-Counil to be pleased to pass a short Act prohibiting the delivery of speeches and sermons during the hot weather. (Laughter.) As such an Act had not, however, been passed, and the person who was called upon to preside at annual meetings of the Society was expected to make a speech, he felt bound to respect the practice and make some remarks on the subject of education generally, with special reference to the education imparted to the boys and girls of the Society's schools. Addressing the children, the chairman said they must bear in mind that education was not now a luxury, a monopoly of the aristocracy ; but it was now a privilege of the democracy, indeed a necessity, and a necessary equipment of boys and girls before they entered upon the active duties and responsibilities of life. Amongst the democracy it was now a well-understood fact that education was part and parcel of the duties of boys and girls in civilised life. It was no longer confined to the aristocracy of intellect, but it belonged to the democracy of learning. There was no mind and no hand that could do its work properly without education in these days, when they wanted something more than utilitarian results, and when they wanted tangible results. (Hear, hear.) They required in the education of the present day qualities of mind, which were required in a great statesman. Having spoken of education in its broad, general aspect, the chairman referred to the subject of free and compulsory education, which had been proposed recently, remarking that, although the scheme had succeeded in England beyond the hopes of the most sanguine of its supporters, yet India was not England, and yet it could not be placed on the same level for many generations to come. So when they came to the question of the character and complexion of the education imparted in these schools they must see whether it was based on a solid superstruotre or what is known as technical education, whether it was suited to benefit the after lives of the boys and girls receiving it. It was necessary that in the boys' school handicraft should be taught, and in the girls school domestic economy. And as directors of the Society, they should see whether they were giving the boys and girls of these schools such education as should fit them for a plunge in life when they left the schools. With regard to the girls, he might ask, were they able to differentiate between a good and a bad shoulder of mutton when they went to the market—(laughter)—not after it was prepared for food ? (Renewed laughter.) Were they preparing the boys and girls of the schools for the life into which they would plunge after they left the schools. He took religion as the basis of all education ; and the children must have their intellectual training and their physical training. For answer to the questions he had been referring to, the chairman said they must look to the report on the work done by the schools. It was the intelligence of the work done by him that differentiated an intelligent man from a mere machine. The chairman was happy to say that, both as regarded the boys and the girls, the education they received in the Society's schools was of the right sort. Mr. Nelson spoke highly of the schools and Mr. Kirkham, the Educational Inspector, remarked that he was extremely well satisfied with the results of the year's work. A valuable suggestion had been made by the head-mistress of the schools to the effect that, on attaining the age of sixteen, girls might be retained in the school for a future period of six months, during which time they might drop book-work to a considerable extent at least, and devote their chief attention to obtaining a more thorough knowledge of those other branches of their education which would be of greater value to them in later life. The suggestion had been brought before the committee, who considered it a useful suggestion, and one which, with the consent of parents, might well have a practical trial. If the girls wanted to keep the affections of those at home, they must learn to make good gravy, and to mend clothes not only to wear them. (Laughter.) The chairman observed he was happy to say that this school was keeping in touch with the best traditions of our English schools. (Cheers.) They wanted to have many boys as well as intellectual girls ; they wanted for them healthy exercise and a healthy moral training. On looking into the report, they were able to find satisfactory answers to the questions which he had stated at the commencement of his remarks. There was one more question which had been engaging the chairman's thoughts. They must not think their duties ended when the boys and girls left the schools ; their duties and responsibilities, on the contary, increased after their leaving the school. Competition was keen in Bombay, and natives were competing keenly and successfully with the domiciled Europeans and Eurasians. The latter were no doubt suffering under certain difficulties ; but these must be laid at their door. There was a carelessness with regard to their future amongst the Indo-British in this country. With regard to the girls, the chairman was glad to note that they were well competing with the boys in earning an honest livelihood. The girls were advised not to be anxious about being called ladies. They must rest content with being gentlewomen. It was the fashion nowadays to dislike the epithet " women " : and it was a curious fact that when a woman wanted to speak disrespectfully of another, she called her " woman." (Laughter.) They ought to aspire to be gentlewomen, and not ladies. (Cheers.) In conclusion, the chairman hoped that the boys and girls who went out of the schools would continue to be a credit to the education imparted to them, and that they would continue in their later lives as Christian men and women. (Applause.)

On the motion of Dr. Waters, seconded by Mr. E. H. Elsworthy, thanks were voted to the chairman ; and the proceedings concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

The children gave three cheers for the Venerable the Archdeacon, and three more for Mrs. Lewis before they left the school premises.

DINNER TO DR. KHORY.

A complimentary dinner was given in the rooms of the Presidency Association to Dr. R. N. Khory on his departure for Europe and America the other evening. As formerly announced Dr. Khory is going to Chicago to take part in the Medical Congress to be held in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition as a delegate and representative elected by the Grant College Medical Society in compliance with an invitation received from the Commissioner to Chicago Exhibition. Dr. Khory is also going to Rome to take part in the International Hygienic Congress to be held there in October next. There was a large gathering of medical men belonging to the various communities, and several notes were received by the manager from various medical men regretting their inability to attend on account of unavoidable engagements. Covers were laid for seventy. Dr. Blaney was voted to the chair. After the usual loyal toast was drunk, the president proposed the toast of the evening, the health of Dr. Khory. In doing so he spoke of Dr. Khory in very complimentary terms and the honour that was conferred on him by the local profession. He had not the least doubt that he would acquit himself with credit and with honour to the local profession He was sure that the profession in America would extend to him the right hand of fellowship and receive him with cordiality and good feeling without in the least regarding his caste or creed. He deplored the existing state of things in Bombay, where on account of there being two classes, viz., the official and non-official, that kind of fellowship which ought to exist between any two individual members of the profession did not exist. All over the world every member of the profession was accorded the right of a fellowship irrespective of colour, caste, or creed. It was only in India that this healthy principle was violated. He also deplored the position of local medical men in India, because whereas all over the world medical men who had once been students could aspire to become Professors of their Alma Mater, in India students remained students all their life. In conclusion he complimented Dr. Khory on the popularity he had attained among his medical brethren and the high estimation in which he is held by the public.

Dr. Khory, in reply, thanked the members present for the honour done to him by them. He said that the very official letter of introduction to the American Government which he carried with him showed that a hearty and cordial reception might be anticipated. He would discharge his responsible duty to the best of his ability.

Dr. K. R. Vicca ji said that Dr. Khory was a costudent with him, and that what he predicted of him then had been more than realized.

Dr. Shantaram also spoke in high terms of praise of Dr. Khory.

Dr. Khory then proposed the toast of the president, and, in doing so, touchingly alluded to the illness through which he had just passed and so luckily escaped, and recounted his services to the public in various capacities.

A medical correspondent of " The Lancet," who writes from Adelaide, South Australia, has entered a much-needed protest against the indiscriminate shipping of invalids, and especially of those suffering from phthisis, to the Colonies. Each year, as he says, about October, certain sailing vessels which have the name of being " invalid ships" leave England for Australia, arriving there in January or February, when the temperature in the shade is often 104 degrees or 105 degrees F. The trip generally takes from 90 to 100 days, out of which about half are in warm climates. If practitioners at home would consider that their patients would be shut up in stuffy cabins and saloons, with ports sometimes closed for days together, surrounded by fellow-sufferers, he is convinced they would think twice before recommending such a voyage. The warning concludes with a tragic little story. " Only a few days ago (says the writer) I saw a young fellow who had left home with slight physical signs at one apex, who, on arriving here, was simply dying of general tuberculosis. On recommending him to return by the fastest mail boat the following day, he went back to his hotel and committed suicide by shooting himself, being so depressed at the idea of another voyage." The best voyage, in the opinion of " The Lancet's" correspondent, to take for health's sake, would be by a steamer coming round the Cape of Good Hope, with plenty of cabin space, good food, and a thoroughly qualified medical officer on board.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes " as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Ehrenfels, 1,521 tons, E Warckmeister, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Oriental, 939 tons, Captain J Forbes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (5th April), with a general cargo.

The s s Altmore, 1,297 tons, Captain Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrou (18th March), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

The s s Rowtor, 1,510 tons, Captain T J Holman, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J Goldman, Mrs Goldman, two Misses Goldman and Mr R W Shed.

The City Line s s City of Venice, 2,200 tons, Captain J Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (20th March), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

The Anchor Line ss Armenia, W C Haynes, Lieut., R N R, Commander, left Bombay for Liverpool via Marseilles, yesterday, with the following passengers :—For Liverpool—Dr Jno. Findlay and Miss Eva Ballantine. For London (overland from Marseilles)—Rev and Mrs F J Clarke, Capt C J Orr, Mrs Lyons, Mrs PZ Cox, Miss Talbot, Mrs V W Tregear, Mr O H Nazur, Mr J W Crockett, Miss Campbell. and party, Major and Mrs T Jones, and three children. For New York—Mr and Mrs H Ballantine, Miss Blanche Ballantine, Master Ralph Ballantine, Mr N M Waslekar and a native lady and seven natives (deck). For Marseilles—Major T Jones servant

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following information received from the Collector of Salt Revenue is published for general information :- Karwar Rock Buoy was replaced on the 6th April 1893.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—April 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	C. Macnab	1493	Wakefor	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
A	Swordsman	937	Macderman	Zanzibar	20-4	V Ebrahim
B	Valturno	1536	Brown	Hull	21-4	F Muir & Co
C	K. Arthur	1047	Knox	Persian Gulf.	20-4	B&P S N Co
D	Ehrenfels	1521	Warickmaster.	Hamburg	19-4	Glade&Co
E	Rheinfels	1775	Tocler	Hamburg		Glade & Co
G	Rowtor	1510	Horman	Amsterdam	19-4	K Nixon&Co
H	Cumerie	1993	New	Havre	29-4	K Nixon&Co
K	B. Head	1619	Smith	Marseilles		J M Heyn
M	Kt. of St. John	2248	Billet	Jedda		K Nixon&Co
N	Niagara	2000	McConochie	Barcelona	24-4	K Nixon
O	Start	1554	Slettin	Stellin	22-4	K Nixon & Co
P	Glantivy	1922	Francis	Marseilles	21-4	W&AGraham
Q	Thyra	2244	Dunning	Genoa &c.	30-4	W&AGraham
30-ton crane	Frey	1961	Benson	Hamburg	23-4	K Nixon&Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Mahanadi... 547 Keyser......C. Mandvie ..20-4 Shpd&Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Carradale	2270	Dukeman	Not fixed		W&AGraham
2	Armenia	3395	Haynes	Marseilles	20-4	W&AGraham
3	R. Rubattino	3044	Maxello	G. &Naples	1-5	F Branchi
4	Carthage	2453	Horne	London	22-4	P & O Co
5	Teheran	1694	Leigh	China	21-4	P & O Co
7	Imperatrix.	2334	Fraw	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
8	Thisbe	1789	Castanza	China	21-4	A L S N Co
9	Kt. Commander	2734	Thomas	Dunkirk		K Nixon&Co
10	Warnambool	2212	Elkins	Antwerp	22-4	F Muir & Co
12	Lobelia	1913	Owen	Amsterdam		K Nixon & Co
13	Eden Hall	2273	Jones	Liverpool	1-5	E Bates & Co
15	Gwalior	1602	Speck	Not fixed		P & O Co.
16	Lady Armstrong	2042	Abbott	Amsterdam		Ralli Bros
17	Taif	878	Tyndal	Mauritius		H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

	Date of Arrival.	Date of Departure.	Destination.
S.S. Karagola	19-4	22-4	Coast and Karachi
„ Purulia	...	23-4	Karachi and P. Gulf.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

(Friday, 21st April.)

H M S Abyssinia...... 2900 ....Government.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	H. M. S. Sphinx	Pelly	Persian Gulf.
20	City of Venice (s)	Campbell	Glasgow, March 20.
	Oriental (s)	Forbes	Busreh, April 5.
	Altmore (s)	Watson	Middlesbrough.
	R. I. M. S. Canning	Chandler	Karachi, April 17.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Armenia (s)	Haynes	Liverpool, &c.
	Ehrenfels (s)	Warckmeister	Hamburg, &c.
	Rowtor (s)	Holman	Amsterdam.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Elwick, for Dunkirk.
„ Imperatrix, for Trieste and Venice.
„ R. Rubattino, for Genoa, &c.
„ Chanda, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Chatfield, for Trieste and Venice.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.
16 Mombassa s ....Clarke ....Bombay, April 7.
Arratoon Apcar s..Hansen........Hongkong, April 1.
17 Bhundara s ....Iceley ....Bombay, March 25.
DEPARTURES.
April 17.—Steamers Nadir, City of Calcutta, and a steamer (numbers not shown), and ship Glenorchy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 19.

For Liverpool.
Eden Hall s—28,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.
Armenia s—3 cwts goat hair, V Gangjee.
For London.
Carthage s—100 bales hemp, John L Kersten ; 6 bales skins, and 993 cwts linseed, Thos H Moore and Co ; 42 cwts indigo, M Gopaldass ; 52 cwts gum, G Sojpal ; 80 cwts gum, N Nensee and Co ; 8 bales hides and 8 cwts fishmaws, R Dhanjee ; 15 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, and 4 cwts nutmeg, L Visram ; 17 bales hides, M Shapoorjee and Co ; 35 cwts ramputree, 4 L Assoo ; 1 case woollen chudder, David Sassoon and Co ; 18 bales skins, H T H Gunee ; 15 bales skins, E Purdina ; 93 cwts turmeric, D M Raval and Co ; 100 cwts gum, J Malsee ; 20 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co ; 19 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 6 bales skins, and 8 cwts fishmaws, Alladina Megjee ; 55 cwts gum, and 8 cases nuxvomica, S Thackersee ; 104 cwts mother-of-pearl shells and 1 case tortaise shells, K Shuriff and Co ; 300 cwts olibanum, M Cassumbhoy and Co ; 2¾ cwts mace, 5½ cwts ramputree, 4 cwts nutmeg, and 60 cwts turmeric, A Megjee, 90 cwts turmeric W and A Graham and Co.
For Hull.
Volturno s—200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.
For Brindisi.
Carthage s—4 cases condiments, Framjee Nowrojee.
For Bremen.
Rheinfels s—6,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 7,999 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.
Ehrenfels s—2,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.
For Hamburg.
Rheinfels s—8,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Lyons and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Prior de Saone and Co.
Ehrinfels s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Prier de Savne and Co.
Ehrenfels s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Etona s—800 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers ; 1,650 bales cotton, Prior de Saone and Co.
Frey s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,900 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.
Longstone s—550 bales cotton, Prior de Saone and Co ; 3,160 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 2,300 cwts linseed 6,009 cwts rapeseed, and 400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers ; 945 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 4,900 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 2,100 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.
For Antwerp.
Kt Templar s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 3,214 cwts rapeseed, and 2,601 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,000 cwts groundnut, David Sassoon and Co.
Sheikh s—1,000 bales cotton, F Sunquet and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 55 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 100 bales cotton, and 3,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,001 cwts poppyseed 201 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 1,005 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 1,195 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.
Warrnambool s—800 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers ; 5,998 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.
For Barcelona.
Niagara s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 210 bales cotton, Durst, Hosli and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
For Dunkirk.
Castlegarth s—500 bales cotton, Prior de Saone and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers ; 3,999 cwts rapeseed, and 3,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers ; 18,000 cwts rapeseed, and 3,501 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Kt Commander s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 9,220 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.
For Havre.
Cumeria s—110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and
Melbridge s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 4,821 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.
For Torredel Anunziata.
Lady Armstrong s—434 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
For Odessa.
Kt Errant s—300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
For Gibraltar.
Carthage s—5,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.
For Marseilles.
Lady Armstrong s—240 cwts gingellyseed and 1,050 cwts linseed, John Fachiri ; 900 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 2,853 cwts gingellyseed and 1,425 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.
Thyra s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
For Genoa.
Thyra s—2,408 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,050 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts wheat and 400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers ; 344 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, R Kaderbhoy ; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, Owen and Okell.
Glantivy s—2,510 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
For Hongkong.
Oriental s—8 cwts almond, and 10 cwts raisins, Quan Lun Kooo ; 1 chest opium, J Moolchand.
Teheran s—50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 130 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 75 cwts onions, S Ahmed.
For Shanghai.
Oriental s—7 chests opium, G Kadarmull ; 19 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 1 chest opium, E D Sassoon and Co.
Teheran s—50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.
For Kobe.
Teheran s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Thisbe s—200 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Khakeebhoy Pudumsey—

3773-76 —4 cases glassware.
4647 —1 „ „
2996-99 —4 cases „
2929 —1 „ „

On account of the concerned.
1 mess tent, single pole with double fly and wall.
On account and risk of Kermalli Khakibhoy Puddumsey—
1 case glass pans.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Strong second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham with a powerful bay horse and harness, the property of a Gentleman going up-country.
1 Strong-built Victoria with removeable coach box.
1 Powerful bay Arab horse, aged, 14-2, goes in single and double harness.
1 Strong dog-cart with pony and harness.
1 Lady's and 2 Gentlemen saddles and bridles complete.
1 Bicycle 58" wheel.
1 bay Arab horse. 14-2, quiet in harness and saddle.
4 pair of strong grey Australian horses both go in single harness.

AUCTION SALE of Pianofortes, Musical Box, Lady's and Gentleman Saddle, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—
1 grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons.
1 cottage piano in good order.
1 musical box, playing 8 airs.
1 ice machine.
3 child's perambulators.
Lady's and Gentleman's saddle, &c.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES at Mr. Oomer Jamal's Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place a lot of Arab and Persian Horses, consisting of racers, hunters, chargers, Ponies, galloways, &c., the property of different native dealers proceeding to their native country.

Also on account of the estate of the late Sullaman Jasim.
1 Chesnut Arab horse
1 Grey Galloway.
1 Bay Pony.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Cooperage," the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich Brussels and Persian carpets, very handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of SIR GEORGE GREAVES, late Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

The property of another gentleman.
1 pair of handsome strong bay Walers, 16 hands, good movers.
1 pair of handsome grey well bred Arab horses, very quiet, suitable for family, quiet in single and double-harness.
1 handsome strong Bran new Calcutta-built family brake by Dykes and Co., Calcutta.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND LOST PROPERTY AT THE LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place. A quantity of unclaimed and lost luggage.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 21, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7. MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in suit No. 18 of 1893, Fazal Jaffer vs. Virbai, widow, and others, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., at the Furniture Bazar, near the Crawford Market, the remaining stock-in-trade of the late Mr. Fazulbhoy Peroo Virji, consisting of teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, etc.

The above is now on view.

OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE
of
A CAREFULLY SELECTED COLLECTION
of
VALUABLE BOOKS, MANY OF THEM PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED,
relating to
INDIA AND THE EAST GENERALLY.
LITERATURE AND FINE ARTS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst, at 2-30 p.m., a consignment of the above books of which catalogues are printed and may be had on application to the undersigned.

The books are on view.

On MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the valuable household furniture, of a Gentleman consisting of drawing room suite, easy chairs, almyra, clothes, and gown-presses, glass, door cupboard, book case, screen, China stands, gilt chairs, teapoys, marble, topped wash-hand tables, cheveil glass, clock, pier table, photographic kit, travelling tent, &c.

Also the effects of the late W. H. BUSHBY, Esq., consisting of iron bedstead, dressing and wash-hand tables, chairs, teapoy, a few articles of glass and crockery, cupboard, writing tables, knives and forks, books, &c.

Property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey white and colored piece goods, and the following :—

About 1,000 white marble slabs 24 by 24.
„ 1,500 „ „ 18 by 18.
„ 2,500 „ „ 12 by 12.
1 case velvet ribbon.
1 case cotton lace.

By order of Mr. Geerjasunker Vijesunker, and on account and at the risk of Messrs, Ramswamy Motamari and Brothers—
1 bale grey shirtings, ex s s. Clan McGregor.
2 cases handkerchives, ex Clan Murray,
3 cases prints, ex Clan Macdonald.
7 bales grey mule, ex Clan Buchanan.
2 cases white dorias, ex Clan Buchanan.
4 bales grey shirtings, ex Persia.
2 „ dhoties, ex Eden Hall.
10 bales T. red yarn, ex City of Edinburgh.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Anundrao Narayen—
1 case colored lappets, ex Persia.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor R. N. Karrawalla
92 C F and Co -6-1 case fancy velvet.
By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. J. Wright, consisting of silver watch, buttons, gold chain, buttons, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light second hand victoria.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 handsome strong open carriage.
2 safety bicycles.
The property of A. C. WALKER, Esq., Solicitor.
1 handsome light victoria with a strong grey Arab horse and harness complete.
By order of Mr. Bhow Mungesh Wagle, and on account and at the risk of Durgadutt Bunsidhur Marwaree—
1 shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES, OILMANSTORES, FIXTURES, IRON BEDSTEADS, ETC.

On TUESDAY, the 25th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Callean Street, opposite the Prince's Dock, in the store godown, of the Army, Navy and Civil Services Co-Operative Society of India, Ld.

A quantity of wines, oilmanstores, provisions, iron bedstead, etc, in small lots to suit purchases.

The above is now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late K. M Heeramaneck, Esquire, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 34, Land's End and Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill (next to the bungalow of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th and THURSDAY the 27th instant, at 1 p.m. each day the very valuable and substantial made blackwood and teakwood french-polished dining-room and drawing-room furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts, and others, best electro-plated ware, superior cabinet ornaments, very valuable marble, alabaster, Tera-cotta and bronze life-size statues and figures, very old satsuma flower jars, English gilt pier tables with pier glasses, valuable oil paintings and oleographs, of various choice subjects, valuable Hink's and Ditmar's hanging and standard lamps supported on figures, fairy lamps, Tucker's 3, 5, and 9 light kerosine argand lamps, valuable marble and bronze ball clocks, one very handsome double C spring barouche by Benison Bros, a very handsome gig buggy by Windover, one very handsome almost new rubber bicycle wheeled-double, C spring victoria, fitted with electric lamps by Windover, one very handsome rubber wheeled mail-phaeton by Windover, with a spare set of plain wheels, one strong glass fronted brougham, English made perambulators, a pair of very showy and fast waler mares, one very handsome black waler mare. two very handsome Arab horses, one grey and the other bay going both in saddle and harness, one pony-mare, sets of English-made double and single harness, a large collection of crotons, ferns, roses, lilies, palms, &c., in tubs and pots, &c.. &c.

Detailed catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N.B.—The garden will be sold at 7 a. m. on the first day of sale and the carriages and horses (if not previously disposed of) at 2 p.m. on the second day of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 28th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, next to the Admiralty House, the valuable handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, a strong built light victoria with a powerful chestnut Arab horse and harness, one high wheeled dog-cart, firstrate lamps, picture, large size cooking stove, etc., the property of J. HENDERSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 1st May, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works.

A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes, and suitable for many varieties of works, in lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April 21, 1893.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THACKER & Co., Ld.
NEW ADDRESS :
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

BED-SHEETS.

FOR strong, serviceable Bed-Sheets, nothing is better than those manufactured by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 9 ft. by 5 ft. at ...... Rs. 0 15 each.
„ ... 7 ... by 4 ... „ ...... „ 0 12 „

Samples Free. Special terms for Regiments, Hospitals, and large buyers.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MRS MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
No. 8. COLABA CAUSEWAY.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Disease peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course ; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
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The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS.
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 18.

THE price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. per oz. in London yesterday, say to 38 1-16d. per oz., ; but 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged, at £63 1-16 ; and, in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 83½ cents, per oz., demand Exchange on London, however, having advanced ¼ cent to 488¾ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 425,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·50 cents, per oz. ; Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged yesterday, at 99 and 109½, respectively. The market rates of discount were advanced ⅛ per cent., to 1⅜ on short London Bills, and 1 5-8 on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, French Rentes in Paris were again ⅛ per cent higher, at 96½.

At the weekly Biddings for sixty lakhs of Indian Council remittances yesterday, only a lakh and a quarter of Bills were allotted between the three Presidencies, at 1s. 2⅛d., but 58¾ lakhs of Wire Transfers were allotted at the same rate (which is the same as Bills and Transfers fetched, on the previous Wednesday, though 1-32d. less than has since been obtained for the latter) Calcutta getting 26¾ lakhs, Bombay 27 lakhs, and Madras 5 lakhs. Extra allotments of half a lakh of Bills in Calcutta and Madras were afterwards made at 1s. 2 21-32d. ; and of 7 lakhs of Wire Transfers to the three Presidencies, at 1s. 2 11-16d. It is announced that 60 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 7-16d.

The London Goat Skin sale closed yesterday, with Madras medium and common qualities ½d. lower ; and Bombay common qualities 1d. per lb. lower. The number of Skins sold was 710,000—the total quantity offered. The Sheep Skin sale opened at the last sale rates.

A recovery of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 7-16d. per lb. ; and Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 17-64d. for April-June deliveries, and 4 5-16d. for August-September. East Indians and Egyptians were unchanged in value. The market closed firmer ; Surats Steady ; and Arrivals quiet ; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales. East Indians nil. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York 7 15-16 cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands ; but July Futures were two points lower, at 7·72 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales ; and the total figures for this season now compare as follows with those of the two previous years for the same time :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Wednesday's Receipts...	5,000	4,000	10,000
Two days' do.	31,000	29,000	49,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892	4,646,000	6,637,000	6,482,000

Our local Cotton market has been quiet to-day with a small bussiness passing ; but prices have again advanced Rs. 1 per candy. Exporters have bought 500 bales, consisting of 200 Broach, at Rs. 232 ; and 100 each of Rampur, at Rs. 222 ; Mowa, at Rs. 222 ; and Wudwan, at Rs. 212 ; while the Mills have taken 600 bales, made up of 400 Broach, at Rs. 231-2 ; and 200 Akola, at Rs. 211-219 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have both been quiet markets, with but little doing for export in either. The price of *Linseed* has declined one anna per cwt., to Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 7-10-6 per cwt.; but all other quotations are unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton............................	12,056	bales.
Wheat............................	45,460	cwt.
Linseed	41,974	„
Rapeseed	43,260	„
Gingelly	1,880	„
Poppyseed......................	4,363	„
Groundnuts	4,771	„
Castorseed	10,271	„
Rice	8,924	„

FREIGHTS are quiet and the tendency is rather weaker. The "Resolve" (s), for May loading, has been fixed at 15s. per ton for one U. K. and Continental Port ; and business has been done for April shipment to Continental ports, at 15s. per ton ; and for May-June shipment to Marseiles, at 14s. per ton.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay again raised its rates of interest and discount this afternoon by one per cent, making the minimum stand at 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE, in presence of the result of the weakly Council drawings yesterday as chronicled above opened with a firmer appearance at 1s. 2⅜d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand, the latter rate having also been accepted for ready Telegraphic; also 1s. 2⅜d. for Telegraphic for 15th May transfer ; but 1s. 2 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits has been the ruling rate for April delivery, 1s. 2⅞d for May, and 1s. 2 23-32d. for June, a little having also been placed at the latter rate for the second half of June. This supply of Merchant's Bills, however, is still very limited, and the advance in the rates of the Bank of Bombay above reported has not made much difference in the market, which closed quiet but steady as follows ;—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 2⅜d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic......1s. 2 5/8d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 2 11-16d.	„
Credits do. ...1s. 2 25-32d.	„
Francs do. ...1·55¼.	„

The usual weekly official Returns relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of 12th April, 1893...	50,79,000
Add—Silver received during the week	6,52,000
	57,31,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	4,00,000
	53,31,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals........	24,25,000
	77,56 000
Last Week	77,72,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day at an advance of ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. on last evening's final rates for Fours, our closing quotations being now 104 9-16 for Money ; 104⅝ for the settlement at the beginning of next month ; and 104 11-16 for the June account.

SHARES have been neglected, and Cotton Mill and Press Scrip is quoted as before. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 12½ higher at Rs. 1,085 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.
Cable Paramariba-Cayenne interrupted.
Mauritius and Madagascar mail via Zangibar closes at Aden at or about 6 a.m. Sunday.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th April, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	19	5	p.m.	12	51
Teheran	20	2	15 p.m.	...	42
Suez	20	2	55 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 20th April, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.........	1	14	...	3
„ Kurrachee	...	35	...	4
„ Madras	...	30	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 19.

10 p.m.	82·5

THURSDAY, APRIL 20.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	86·4
2 p.m.	89·1
4 p.m.	87·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FRASER—April 19, at Mahableshwar, the wife of Stuart M. Fraser, I. C. S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HANBY—April 9, at Dacca, the wife of Wrey Hanby, P W D, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MASON—BIDDULPH—April 10, at St James's Church Baroda, by the Rev W W Baillie, Eva, eldest daughter of General Sir Robert Biddulph, G C M G, to Captain A H Mason, D S O, Royal Engineers.

McCREA—PRIESTLEY—April 8, at St Phillip's Church, Rangoon, by the Rev A Pendleton, Alfred Coryton McCrea, son of the late Admiral McCrea, Military Police, Burma, to Birdie Priestley, daughter of the late Mr C W Priestley.

DEATHS.

BECHTLER—April 3, at Mussoorie, of bronchitis, Carla Ida, infant daughter of J C and Helen Bechtler, aged 7 months and 24 days.

KELLLY—At Tundla, on his 62nd birth anniversary, Monday, the 10th April, of general debility, Mr Charles Fredererick Kelly, Civil Pensioner.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1893.

THE Report of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners Association presented at the annual meeting of that body on Monday covered the first year—1892—in which the trade has been carried on under the operation of the amended Factory Act. The year was the first in which the mills have been subject to legislative closure on Sundays. It is satisfactory to learn that there has been no friction between either the Association or individual millowners and the Government officials whose duty it has been to administer the Act. In only one case has there been a prosecution under the Act, and the firm concerned were not millowners. The Association claims credit for facilitating the harmonious working of the new rules by, on the one hand, interpreting to the millowners the meaning and purpose of the Government requirements, and on the other, by pointing out to the Collector in preliminary conferences how unnecessary regulations might create friction and prove impracticable. There is a good deal to be said for the view of the Committee that the stringency of recent legislation makes such a body as the Association practically indispensable to the millowners and other steam-users in the Presidency. Many of the latter have already realised this fact, and joined the Association under the new rules passed to enable that body to widen its sphere of usefulness. Turning from these subsidiary but important matters, the Committee have to confess that the past year has been in some respects disappointing for the cotton industry in India. But it is a source of satisfaction, notwithstanding some discouraging elements the consumption of goods and yarns both in India and in the Further East shows a steady increase. It is the opinion of the Committee that when the price of cotton recedes to a level, which will enable manufacturers to sell at rates low enough to stimulate consumption, a great expansion of the demand will follow. A considerable fall in the price of the raw material has been already realised, but there are other factors which have also to be considered before the demand overtakes the present rate of supply. In the year 1892 there was an increase of five cotton spinning and weaving mills working and in course of erection, in the Bombay Presidency, one only being in the Island of Bombay. Fortunately the mania for adding to the number of mills in this City regardless of the requirements of the trade has nearly spent its force. But the spindles in Bombay increased during the year by 25,593, while the quantity of cotton consumed fell off thirty-four thousand bales. This was due partly to the Sunday closing and partly to working short-time on other days. In other parts of India the amount of cotton worked up exceeded the consumption of the previous year by over thirty thousand bales.

Taking it all round the outturn of the Indian mills last year showed a decrease as compared to that of the year before. The exports from Bombay to China and Japan increased. China took over twenty thousand bales—equal to 5·68 per cent.—more than in 1891. The Japanese demand, instead of a decrease as in the previous year, nearly doubled the average by over ten thousand bales, or some 96·04 per cent. This surprising increase is not likely to last, in view of the number of new mills in course of erection in Japan; but the Committee are warranted in regarding it as an evidence that the Bombay spinners have not yet lost their hold of that market, and that in the long run the facilities enjoyed by the Bombay spinners may tell in their favour. As everyone knows, the Japanese mills have to import their cotton from Bombay, where in the nature of things the local buyers must have a certain advantage in first choice and in price. In comparison with the Japanese market the Chinese is all important, the latter taking last year 385,771 bales of yarn, against 21,445 bales which went to Japan. The difference in respect to the consumption of Bombay piece-goods is still more marked. China last year took nearly three thousand bales—an increase on three previous years, when the demand was very small—but Japan took none either in 1891 or 1892. Japan seems to be wholly closed to the Bombay piece-goods. The China demand for yarn was at its maximum in October last when the price in Bombay had risen through the high price of cotton. The Chinese importers bought largely, expecting a further rise ; the consequence is that the stock they now hold is large ; and as it was bought when the price was high, if they buy now they will lose heavily by having to sell at lower rates. They bought freely in January, when the price of cotton in Bombay was 5 3-8 annas per lb. ; yesterday, when it was at 4 3-8 annas, there were no buyers. The stocks cleared and uncleared in China at present, amount to 80,000 bales of yarn—about three months' supply. The importers can, therefore, wait for a couple of months before adding to their stock. This aspect of the case did not escape the attention of the mill-owners at the meeting on Tuesday. Mr. Cotton, who presided, pointed out the desirability of steadying the market by curtailing production until the high priced stock now in the hands of buyers is disposed of. This suggestion came with the more force from Mr. Cotton, who, when a proposal to run the mills short-time was made some months ago, opposed it, as the prices were then so high that it was not prudent to increase it by adding to the cost of production, especially as there was a good demand. Now the conditions are changed. The price of cotton is low, and there is no demand for goods even at reduced rates. The mill-owners present at the meeting remained to discuss the situation, with the result that thirty-five of them at once concurred in a proposal to discontiue the working of the mills for three days a week—including Sundays and holidays—for a period of three months. In that time the stocks in the hands of the Chinese merchants will considerably diminish, the usual supply being about forty thousand bales a month. The output of the mills working for four days a week will keep the Eastern markets fairly supplied until the time comes for that large extension of the demand which the Report anticipates as the result of the fall in the price of the raw material.

It can scarcely be regarded as a symptom of increasing prosperity that it has become necessary that the Bombay Spinning Mills must work short time for the next three months. But it is satisfactory to know that the pressure is temporary, and that it is not due to any special disadvantages affecting Bombay alone, but to the general depression of trade which affects all countries alike. Even under present circumstances, the volume of the Bombay trade is expanding. Mr. Cotton dwelt on the fact that while the textile exports from Bombay have increased, the exports from England have not fallen off. The complaints heard from Manchester are that the trade has not gone on increasing in these later years by leaps and bounds as was the case when Lancashire enjoyed a virtual monopoly of the cotton manufacture. Monopolies are in these days very shortlived, and it says a great deal for the exceptional energy and trained intelligence of Lancashire, that it should still hold a commanding and envied position amongst the manufacturers of a competing world. Mr. Cotton is satisfied that the trade which has been created in Bombay has not been taken away from Lancashire, which still holds the field in finer counts, which the Bombay mills do not touch. On the other hand, Lancashire could not possibly compete with Bombay in the special counts of yarn which are sent to China. The bulk of this trade, created by Bombay enterprise, is in 10s, which it would not pay the Lancashire mills to turn out, while they have the cotton and the machinery for fifties and sixties, which pay better. If Bombay could not make tens and sixteens for the handlooms of China to work up, the Chinese would make their own yarns by hand, as they used to do formerly. Manchester could not secure that trade even were the Bombay mills to cease working altogether, which is not likely to happen in our day, it must be allowed. Nevertheless, it cannot be overlooked that whether Lancashire suffers from the competition of Bombay, or *vice versa*, both alike have suffered, and are likely to suffer still more in the not very remote future from the competition of Japanese and Chinese mills. If the Bombay mills are to hold their own in the markets of the Further East, they must do all that in them lies to cheapen production. The Millowners' Association has addressed the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of what is undoubtedly the heavy charge of twelve annas per one thousand gallons of water used for manufacturing purposes. With a view to economy in another direction Messrs. Tata proposed to the Association that steps should be taken to import cheap labour from the North-West Provinces ; this proposal is still under consideration. It is open to the objection that the labour in question would be unskilled in the first instance ; and that when it became skilled, it would demand and obtain the prevailing market rate. The great need of Bombay manufacturing industry is cheap fuel—or some motive power which can dispense with fuel, or, at all events, considerably reduce the amount of fuel required as a combination of air and steam can probably do.

THE telegraph has informed us that on Monday last the Under-Secretary of State in reply to a question informed the House of Commons that Lord Kimberley has appointed a Committee to enquire into the regulations in Cantonments and elsewhere in India, in order to ascertain whether they are in accordance with a certain resolution passed in the House of Commons in June, 1888. There is no objection to the appointment of a Committee for such a purpose if the scope of the inquiry be wide enough to cover the whole subject. The other day we called attention to certain statistics which show some of the consequences that followed on steps being taken to carry out that resolution. The closing of the Lock Hospitals resulted in a frightful increase in the worst category of contagious diseases among the troops and in the consequent invaliding. After three years' experience of the consequences of giving one of the most dangerous forms of disease a free field, in 1891 cantonment hospitals were opened, with the result that a reduction of from twenty-four thousand to twenty-seven thousand cases was effected—a great decrease, which, however, left the total ten thousand higher than the figure at which it formerly stood. The object of Mr. Webb's inquiry was, of course, to try and put an end to the cantonment hospitals and restore the totals to the figure at which they stood when contagious diseases were left wholly unchecked. In this connection we deem it a duty to refer to the statistics of the Bombay Opthalmic Hospital, which are given in Dr. G. A. Maconochie's annual report for 1892. Cases of diseases of the eye from all causes in 1887 numbered 8,328 ; in 1892 they were 10,014. The increase was considerable ; and its significance becomes apparent when we find that acute disease of the iris, of the form most frequently found in cases of a certain type of contagious disease, had increased in number from 134 in 1887, to 170 in 1888 ; to 203 in 1889 ; to 255 in 1890 ; to 270 in 1891 ; and in 1892 to the alarming total of 347. What was even worse, the cases of iritis not only increased enormously in number but in virulence, and caused much more destruction to the eye than formerly. The history of the cases left no room for doubt as to their real origin, and Dr. Maconochie in his report says : "From the point of view of a medical practitioner interested in the general health of the community, I think the abolition of the Contagious Diseases Act was a deplorable mistake." It is not the iris only which suffers ; other grave forms of eye disease are set up by the same scourge, which is by far the most common cause of opacity and resulting blindness. The cases are much more virulent and more destructive than formerly. On Wednesday an eye which was quite destroyed and useless caused much pain had to be removed : and similar cases are now by no means infrequent. The Report of the Leprosy Commissioners of which we gave a synopsis yesterday, is not so far wrong when it states that lepers, as such, are far less dangerous to the community than the insane—who are always placed in restraint—or the sufferers from a disease far more contagious than leprosy.

THE Governor-in-Council has nominated Mr. Dorabji Pudumji, President of the Poona Municipality, to a seat on the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. Dorabji is a prominent and enterprising citizen of the Deccan Capital, and his nomination to a seat on the Council is a recognition alike of his personal worth and of his position as the head of the Poona Municipality. His selection by the Government furnishes the Central Division with a representative of its industrial element, while the Sirdars of the Deccan will, doubtless, recommend one of their own body, who will represent the landowning and aristocratic class which is more numerous in that Division than in any other part of the Presidency. The fear of the Sarvajanik Sabha that under the new system the Central Provinces would be worse off than under the old, and that Poona would be deprived of what had come to be regarded as the prescriptive right of being represented on the Council, will be allayed in a very satisfactory manner, now that the President of the Local Municipality is a member of the Council, and will soon have one of the Sirdars of the Deccan as his colleague. A preliminary meeting of the Sirdars had already been held under the presidency of the Chief of Ichalkaranji, to avail themselves of the privilege which has been conferred on them of selecting a representative under the new rules. It appears to be in contemplation to form an Association of Sirdars to ensure the representation of their interests as a body under the new system. This is evidence that the prospect of being directly represented on the Council has awakened amongst the Sirdars a sense of public duty, and that they are prepared to set aside personal jealousies in the presence of larger interests. The young Chief who was called to the chair at the preliminary meeting, will probably be recommended by his peers to the Government for nomination to the Council. He is a representative Sirdar, and as such was at the head of the deputation of that body who waited on the Duke of Connaught on the day of his Royal Highness's departure. Lord Reay and Mr. W. Wordsworth formed a high opinion of the Chief of Ichalkaranji.

DISTURBANCES between Mussalmans and Armenians at Caesarea in Angora are reported by way of Constantinople, and details are brought by the mail. It appears that a young Armenian girl being carried away by a party of Mussalmans, her relatives after a protracted search discovered the names of the offenders and the girl's place of detention. The authorities, however, refused to order the girl to be delivered up to her friends on the ground that she was not a minor, and had left her home wilfully with the object of embracing Islamism. The Armenian Bishop when appealed to for assistance pointed out that it was necessary that every Christian girl who adopted the Mussalman faith must make the required declaration. A girl thickly-veiled was carried into the presence of the Bishop and other friends and before them made the declaration. But the father, asserting that he could not recognise the voice as that of his daughter, demanded that he should see her face. The Mussalmans, objecting that to expose her face would be a violation of the Cheri law, directed that the girl should be taken away. Exasperated, the Armenians attacked the Mussalmans, and the cause of the disturbance quickly becoming known outside, the conflict became general, many on both sides were wounded, and the military are reported to have experienced great difficulty in restoring quiet. For several days the disturbances continued, and the Softas, theological students, who have been expected from Constantinople having joined the Armenians, further disturbances between the two factions are unfortunately probable.

THE Bank of Bombay has to-day raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper at 7 per cent.

THE following notifications, in the Legislative Department, appear in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation by the Honourable Mr. A. F. Beaufort of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations. His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to nominate the undermentioned gentlemen to be Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only :—Khan Bahadur Dorabji Pudumji ; J. Nugent, Esq., I.C.S. ; and T. D. Mackenzie, Esq., I.C.S.

HER MAJESTY'S Steamer Sphinx, under the command of Captain J. H. Pelly, arrived in harbour on the evening of the 19th instant from the Persian Gulf, via Muscat. She has come here to pay off, and recommission. She was relieved by H. M. S. Brisk on the 15th instant, at Muscat, as senior vessel of the Persian Gulf Division. She has been cruising in the Persian Gulf for about a year. Her new crew are due here by the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Victoria on the 30th instant, and the present crew will return to England by the same vessel on the 6th May. They have been absent from England for over three years. She has brought one liberated slave from Muscat to be handed over to the police authorities here, also a bag of mails from that port. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

MR. W. C. HUGHES, M.I.C.E., Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

MR. L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC being away on leave. Mr. L. P. Russell is to act as Official Trustee and Administrator-General.

MESSRS. H. W. VIDAL, H. C. Dinshaw, F. G. Davidson, and L. P. Walsh, and Khan Bahadur M. R. Dholu have been elected members of the Aden Port Trust.

MR. A. F. WOODBURN, I.C.S., Collector of Hyderabad, has been allowed special leave for six months, on urgent private affairs.

MR. J. A. MCIVER, Forest Settlement Officer, has been allowed furlough, on medical certificate, for one year.

DURING the absence of Mr. Pinhey, on furlough, Mr. A. S. M. Ritchie will act as Executive Engineer of the Begari Canals.

THE Rev. J. H. Mackay, M.A., Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, has been granted furlough for one year.

MR. H. J. H. ANDERSON, District Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate, for three months, without pay.

THE Rev. A. B. Watson has been appointed Junior Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

THE Rev. H. N. Midwinter, M.A., Chaplain of Ahmednagar, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

THE Rev. P. R. Harrison has been appointed to act as Chaplain of Ahmednagar ; and the Rev. E. J. Bowen, as Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, in addition to his own duties.

THE United States Congress has just passed an important Act for the preservation of human life. It makes the compulsory use of continuous brakes, automatic couplers, and other appliances for the prevention of accidents, compulsory on all railway companies. The Act partly comes into operation in July of next year, and partly in January, 1898, in order to give the companies sufficient time to make necessary alterations. Some day we shall have a similar Act in this country, and the sooner the better.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE CRAVEN STAKES.

LONDON, April 20.

The following is the result of the race for the Craven Stakes run at New Market this day :—

Mr. Douglas Baird's Harbinger	1
Mr. J. Lowther's Charles The Third	2
Lord Londonderry's Inferno	3

THE HERSCHELL COMMITTEE.

Lengthy sittings of the Herschell Committee continue.

Their report is not yet ready and absolutely nothing is known in regard to it.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE PURPOSE OF THE LORDS.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at a meeting of the Primrose League at Covent Garden yesterday, said that the Lords would not be diverted from their duty by any discussion regarding their powers.

Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill would, his Lordship said, make a hotch-potch of the Commons and the Irish members would be free to sell their allegiance to the Party promising the most.

AN IRONCLAD RAMMED BY A TORPEDO BOAT.

Advices from Malta state that a torpedo-boat whose steering-gear had become disabled, has collided with the Ironclad Nile and pierced her unprotected bow. The Nile has gone into dock for repairs.

THE DOCKERS' STRIKE.

The shipping federation have agreed to the basis for a settlement of the Hull strike as drawn up by certain members of the Commons who are interested in the question, provided the Unionists consent to work with Non-Unionists and admit the masters' right to engage whomsoever they deem suitable.

THE SUTHERLAND WILL CASE.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland is ill in bed, and her arrest has consequently been deferred.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

It is officially announced at St. Petersburg that a Company of Russian Garrison Artillery has been stationed at Kushk.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 20.

Sir Charles Elliott will arrive at Darjeeling next Tuesday.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CAVALRY.

Colonel Grant, Inspector-General of Cavalry, has arrived at Army Head-quarters, at Simla.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. LOCH.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch, Boundary Settlement Officer, Marwar, is likely to proceed home shortly on leave.

THUNDERSTORMS AT SIMLA.

Thunderstorms still continue to break in about at Simla, and the weather has again become abnormally cold.

TROOPS FOR KHELAT.

The Bombay Cavalry Detachment and Sappers and Miners forming a part of Colonel Dalton's force reached Khelat on Wednesday.

CHILAS NEWS.

What was feared has occurred, news having been received at Gilgit on the 15th instant, stating that the Kobistanis had assembled in force, and backed by the help from Mian Gul of Swatt were preparing to start to attack Chilas as soon as the Id-ul-Fitr began.

Major Twigg, by the way, has replaced the late Major Danniell as Second-in-Command of the troops of the Gilgit Agency.

Mountain guns have reached Chilas safely.

LIEUTENANT PATERSON ATTACKED BY A GHAZI.

Another Ghazi outrage is reported from the North-West frontier that Honorary Lieutenant Paterson, Commissariat Department, Fort Sandeman, has been attacked and wounded. Fortunately he is doing well. The Ghazi has been hanged.

APPOINTMENTS.

Major E. A. Travers proceeds to Rawalpindi as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Gray being transferred to the Nerbudda Division.

Captain Herbert, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Viceroy, succeeds Major Travers, as Interpreter to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Evens, Superintending Engineer, third circle, Punjab, proceeds to England, on privilege leave, Mr. Campion officiating.

CHOLERA AMONG THE HARDWAR PILGRIMS.

Cholera imported by the Hardiwar pilgrims has appeared at Jammu.

RUSSIANS IN WAKHAN TERRITORY.

A special telegram to the *Morning Post* states that reports have reached Chitral to the effect that the Russians have appeared at Sarhad, in Wakhan, and are stopping all caravans proceeding to Kashgar. It is said that they have also purchased all available carriage.

RATNAGIRI AND THE NEW COUNCILS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, April 20.

A public meeting was held here to-day, strongly protesting "against the unfair distribution of seats in the local Legislative Council under the new rules."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, April 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Manila arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald left here this morning.

COLOMBO, April 20.

H. M. S. Tyne from London arrived.

French mail steamer Oceanien from Marseilles arrived.

H. M. S. Cossack from Trincomalee arrived.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. La Seyne reached Aden on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 3 a.m.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. Armand Behic left Aden for Europe on Thursday, the 20th instant, at 9 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Rentes	96¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-16
Bar Silver	38 1-16

DEATH OF MR. J. CAVENAGH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Last night Mr. J. Cavenagh, of the Naval Volunteers, died of heart disease, whilst driving in a phaeton. He was buried this evening with naval honours.

THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAY COMPANY.

The tramway difficulty is not yet solved. After a good deal of discussion at the Municipal meeting this afternoon the consideration of the Tramway Company's proposals has been postponed for a fortnight.

THE SUICIDE OF A CHILD-WIFE.

At the Coroner's Court to-day the jury returned a verdict on the death of the young Hindoo lady that the deceased committed suicide, being driven thereto by the cruelty of her husband's relations led by the mother-in-law. The evidence disclosed a state of systematic persecution. The unfortunate girl was aged only fourteen years. The Coroner in summing up spoke strongly on the subject.

SHORT TIME IN THE BOMBAY MILLS

We hear that the following telegrams have been exchanged between the Yarn Merchants Association in Hongkong and the Millowners Association in Bombay :—

"To the Millowners' Association, Bombay :—Chinese merchants meeting unanimously advocate mills working short. Excessive oversupply detrimental. General trade interests, particulars mail. Reply"

The Association's reply was as under.

"Short time adopted."

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant H. P. E. Parker, S.C., has been granted a years' leave on medical certificate.

Second Lieutenants G. H. F. Abadic, 16th Lancers, and W. R. W. Digby, Rifle Brigade, join the Depot.

Surgeon-Major H. P. Jervis, I.M.S., and Lieutenant Walters, I.S.C., have been permitted to return to duty.

Lieutenant Hancock, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Second Lieutenant Downes, 1st East Lancashire Regiment, has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Browne, G.L.I., and Major A. J. P. Nuthall, S.C., have been granted leave out of India for one year.

Major F. G. A. Wiche and A. de B. V. Paget, Durham Light Infantry, exchange into the 2nd and 1st Battalion, respectively.

During the absence of Colonel F. W. Rhodes, D.S.O. on special duty, Major T. Harris, Middlesex Regiment, will act as Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Second-Lieutenant A. M. Tringham, 2nd Royal West Surrey Regiment, has been attached to the Depot of the regiment, pending return home of the battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel Hore, G.L.I., and Colonel J. G. Fagan, G.L.C., have been granted six months' leave on medical certificate and Lieutenant P. A. Smurthwait four months.

Second-Lieutenants E. G. S. Creck, and H. C. J. Biss, 2nd Highland Light Infantry, have been attached to the 1st Battalion, pending embarkation for India next trooping season.

Captain P. R. Mantell, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and Surgeon-Captain C. S. Robinson, Army Medical Staff, remain at home on extended leave until the 16th September and 6th October next, respectively.

The following officers proceed on leave out of India:—Major Gastrell, 8th Bengal Infantry, for one year, on private affairs. Lieutenant Evans, 10th Bengal Lancers, for one year, on medical certificate. Major Dowse, 2nd Derbyshire, for six months, on private affairs. Major the Hon'ble Ormsby-Gore, 11th Hussars, for twelve months, on private affairs; and Lieutenant Pitman, of the same regiment, for eight months, on private affairs. Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, 2nd Bengal Infantry, for six months, on private affairs. Captain Maxwell, 2nd Manchester Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

The Director-General of Ordnance in India having recommended that all servants of the Ordnance Department in India proceeding on foreign service, or on duty beyond sea, may be allowed an advance of full pay and allowances for the month in which they embark and for the following month, the Government of India, in replying, point out that honorary commissioned and warrant officers and non-commissioned officers do not come under the term employes of the Ordnance Department, and their cases will continue to be governed by the rules applicable to them in the Army Regulations, but sanction the proposal in the case of men proceeding beyond sea only, as allowed to employes of the Commissariat Department by Article 185, Army Regulations, India Vol V.

The Government of India having had under consideration the grant of batta to Native troops and followers of British Troops when attending Camps of Instruction or Camps-of-Exercise, have negatived the claim preferred for Bombay troops by the late Commander-in-Chief, on the grounds that when troops are concentrated in the Bengal Presidency, for purposes of instruction, they are allowed only a light scale of baggage which is carried free; and that after a short period occupied in parades &c., they return to their original stations, without having incurred any expense for carriage or otherwise. The Government of India consider that the same arrangements should be adopted in the Bombay Presidency, and are therefore unable to grant marching batta to Native troops attending Camps of Instruction in the Bombay Presidency or elsewhere.

The following are granted leave in India :—Captain Browning, 4th Panjab Infantry, to Kashmir, for six months, on private affairs; Colonel Shakespear, A. A. G., Rawalpindi District, to Kashmir, on sixty days' privilege leave.; Major Garstin, 9th Bengal Lancers, to Kashmir, for six months. on private affairs; Lieutenant Fraser, 5th Bengal Infantry, to Darjeeling, for six months, to study the native languages; Colonel Hancock, Colonel on the Staff, Delhi, to Kashmir, for six months, on private affairs; Colonel Tytler, G.L.I., for one year, in India; Lieutenant Morris, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to Saugor, for four months, on private affairs; Colonel Carruthers, 21st Punjab Infantry, for six months in India, on private affairs; Major Wood, 10th Bengal Lancers, to Kashmir, for three months on private affairs; Lieutenant Turner, 13th Bengal Lancers, to Kashmir, for four months, on private affairs; Captain Hamilton, District Recruiting Officer, Rawalpindi, for sixty days, to Dalhousie. Brigadier-General Pretyman, commanding the Sirhind District, proceeds home on privilege leave.

R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander W. Chandler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with the 4th Bombay Rifles and details, consisting of 7 officers, 1 lady, 12 native officers, 595 men, 2 women, and 45 followers, and 2 Europeans rank and file. During the voyage she experienced fine weather. The following are the names of the officers :—Captain and Mrs. Harrison, Captain W. Quentin, Lieutenant W. C. Walton, Lieutenant C. A. W. Ford, and Lieutenant G. Bailey, 4th Bombay Rifles; and Brigade-Surgeon Wilson and Surgeon-Lieut. S. H. Burnett, Medical Staff.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 18, was 575, giving a death-rate of 34·86 per annum per thousand as against 37·90 the corresponding period of last year, and 32·67 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 162 died from fevers; 15, smallpox; 17, measles; 60, phthisis; 8, cholera; 46, diseases of the nervous system; 121, affections of the respiratory organs; 23, diarrhœa; 9, dysentry; 24, still-born; 38, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 28; Brahmin, 35; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 236; Hindu outcaste, 53; Mussalman, 153; Parsee, 28; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 25; Eurasian, 1; European, 6; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 237 as against 224 the corresponding period of last year, and 263 the average over the past five years.

It was not, as Sir John Lubbock is reported to have said, Mr. Sullivan who, discussing licensing arrangements in the House of Commons, described a particular class of Scotch whisky as "passing down the throat like a torchlight procession." The author of this graphic and familiar illustration was Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, a gentleman whose fidelity to the National spirit, combined with the initials of his Christian names, led to the bestowal upon him by his compatriots of the sobriquet "Whisky" O'Sullivan.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A large and representative meeting of the native communities was held last night, in the Framji Cowasji Institute for the purpose of memorialising the Bombay Government in reference to the subsidiary rules recently promulgated for the reconstitution of the Bombay Legislative Council, and also to vote an address of congratulation to Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., on his election as a Member of Parliament. Sir William was heartily congratulated by all the speakers on his success, and his interest in Indian affairs was looked upon as being of great benefit to the country. The most important part of the meeting was the discussion of the new Council rules. A memorial was adopted to be presented to Government, in which it was complained that it did not appear that the widest effect was going to be given to the Council Bill. Bombay was not receiving the same generous treatment as the Sister Presidencies, and they could not but regret that counsels of so retrograde a character should have prevailed in a Presidency, which possessed in his Excellency a Governor who had more than once declared himself proud of its advanced and enlightened condition. The memorialists considered the system of election loose, illogical, and unsatisfactory, and prayed that the anomalies pointed out should be removed. Eight gentlemen spoke on the motion, the principal of whom were Mr. D. E. Vacha and Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, all of whom were unanimous in condemning the action of the Bombay Government with regard to the rules of election to the Council, and the rules had been whittled down to such an extent that they minimised and destroyed the effect of the reform.

His Excellency the Viceroy held an impromptu durbar of the Sirdars and leading State officials of Rewah on Monday for the purpose of hearing and receiving petitions and memorials. Lord Lansdowne took occasion to deliver a long speech in reply, in which he pointed out the vast improvement which had taken place in the condition of Rewah since the admsnirtration was taken over by the British, and spoke of the time when the Maharaja would again assume the powers of the State. It is nearly twenty years since the control in Rewah State was taken over, at the Maharaja's own request, by the Government of India. At that time the administration was in the greatest confusion; the revenue was either not paid at all, or paid with great irregularity; and disorders of all kinds were rife. There is now a cash-balance of over 8 lakhs, in addition to seven and quarter lakhs invested in Government paper; the revenue has more than doubled, and is yearly increasing: there are no debts: and the other evils from which the State formerly suffered have in a great measure disappeared. When the time comes fat the young Chief to take over the administration, he will have everything favourable for a good start, and so far there is fortunately every reason to believe that he will make good use of his opportunities.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam has made an exceptionally prolonged tour throughout his Province this season. He got back to Shillong last week after three months spent in visiting the various districts in the Assam Valley. If misapprehensions remain regarding the conditions of the new reassessment, it will not be for want of direct explanation on Mr. Ward's part.

The Manager of the Ooregum Gold Mine has estimated the March outturn at 5,950 oz. gold. The Manager of the Mysore Mine expects a yield of 6,200 oz.

After thirty-two years' service of conscientious work Mr. E. Hutton, Postmaster-General of Bengal, left India for good on Wednesday.

The great annual cattle fair and *mela* at Sitamarhi has passed off successfully. About 60,000 bullocks were brought to the fair from all parts of Tirhut and Champaran. Throughout the fair, which lasted fifteen days, there was no case of cholera or other epidemic. Only one case of cattle-theft occurred.

Shortly after his Excellency the Viceroy visited Madras, the Madras Railway Company, as was stated at the time, says the local paper, submitted a proposal for the construction of a railway connecting Ennore with Madras. We understand that the Company's proposal had the support of the local Government, but so far, we believe, no answer has been received from the Supreme Government.

A desperate burglary with violence occurred in the Civil Station on Friday night last, apparently the work of the same ruffians who broke into Surgeon-Colonel Cleghorn's compound recently. An armed gang of four men broke into the house of a servant at Caversham. After nearly killing the man with lathis, they made away with a heavy box, containing property to the value of Rs. 400. The man, who made a most gallant resistance, was severely wounded with lathis, and compelled, through loss of blood, to let go of one robber he had seized. The thieves got off scot-free, thanks to the cowardice of the chowkidar, who although armed, and the witness of the desperate struggle, was too frightened even to shout for help, much less to render assistance.

The Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich sends a contemporary an appreciative notice of the career of the late Raja Hira Singh, who died at Benares recently. The Raja came of a fighting stock, his father having received his Oudh estate for services in the field, and as Resaldar of the 19th Bengal Cavalry he upheld his family's repute for distinguished bravery. Gallant in action, on his estate a good and careful landlord, and in all the relations of private life a thorough gentleman, the late Raja was one of a class of whom little is heard in days when to be heard of requires clamorous self-assertion, but on whom, if ever a time of trouble comes, the Government will not call in vain for loyal and faithful service.

Roberts has one more big match on his programme, viz., with C. Dawson, and this should be of an interesting character, for Dawson is about the equal of Peall, who played the invincible champion the other day. After this match is over Roberts will go out to the Cape to call on his son and give some exhibitions, and he will then pay us a visit in India. It is stated that he has been engaged by a wealthy Rajah for six weeks to teach him to play billiards.

Lady Dufferin has come out as a musical composer. A few songs from her pen set to French words were introduced at a *soirée musicale* recently given by the Duchesse de Luynes and were favourably received by the aristocratic gathering. They are described by the fashionable chroniclers of the Parisian papers as melodious and being modelled on the modern Italian school.

"Experto crede." Mr. Frank Lockwoop has been revealing to the Birmingham Law Students the whole art and mystery of success at the Bar :—

1. Examine your witnesses with an appearance of artlessness, and be appalled at their replies.
2. Cease cross-examination at the right moment—*i.e.*, when the judge shows a disposition to do it himself.
3. Don't rake up old sores.
4. Let your speeches be brief.

Perhaps another important point is to get briefs.

Mr. August Manns, the well-known conductor, of the Crystal Palace orchestra, was way-laid at the station on his way to Glasgow by an enterprising interviewer of the *Magazine of Music*. Mr. Manns says that there is scarcely a town in Germany of twenty thousand inhabitants but has its orchestra to the conductors of which boys are apprenticed as they are to a trade. Mr. Manns himself was one of these apprentices in the small town of Elbing. He then passed three years as a bandsman in the German army, and afterwards was conductor at Kroll's famous theatre, which was burnt down in 1851. In the fire Mr. Manns's violin, one he had played on as a child, was destroyed, and although he has bought many since, he has found none to equal it in tone, and he has rarely played since. Germany, Mr. Manns declares, has become more musical than England because of "the opportunities for musical education among the people, and because musically it is more cosmopolitan."

HERR CARL WALTHER'S CONCERT.

Herr Carl Walther, the violin *virtuoso*, gave his third concert, in the Town Hall, on Wednesday night, and the large audience that filled every available seat in the room testified in no unmistakable manner to the genuine success Herr Walther has scored in this city. Complaints are heard from time to time that the Bombay public are slow to appreciate talent, but it is seldom, even in the most trying season, that the public refuse to give hearty support when the performance can be relied upon. Taking Wednesday's performance as a whole, the least that can be said of it is that it was more than worthy of the patronage accorded it, and we can only hope that this is not the last we shall hear of Herr Walther's violin, or of the brilliant pianist, Mr. R. Wenning, who so ably assisted him. The amateur talent that took part in the evening's entertainment was also the best the city produces, and the success they scored does credit alike to themselves and the city. The ladies and gentlemen who assisted were :—Mrs. Allan, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Carpenter, Miss Deimler, Miss W. Deimler, Miss H. Green, Miss Smith, Miss N. Tudball, Mr. Andersen Clark, Mr. J. Ezekiel, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. A. F. Harrington, Mr. E. H. Hickman, Mr. H. S. G. Macpherson, Mr. J. B. Macbeth, Mr. H. E. Moore, Mr. C. F. Moir, Major Martin, Mr. H. M. Steuart, and Mr. F D. Stranack. The opening piece was, Lartini's "Le Trille du Diable," including the *larghetto grave* and *allegro assai* movements, performed by Herr Walther. The effort was a masterly one, and deserved the recognition it received. It is unnecessary to dilate upon Herr Walther's ability as a violinist, for we have already placed him high in the list of *virtuosoes* who have appeared in India. His other contributions were Mendelssohn's "Spring Leid," Mozart's "Menuet," Sarasate's Hungarian air and march with harmonies, Beriot's "Scenes de Ballet," a duet for two violins composed by Herr Walther, and Wieniawski's "Le Menestrier," all of which were played with exquisite taste and effect, and drew forth the heartiest applause. Miss N. Tudball's sweet soprano voice was heard to advantage in Sullivan's "Orphens with his Lute," and "Where the Bee Sucks," by Dr. Arne. This lady's vocal efforts are always amongst the pleasantest recollections of every concert where she appears, and the true artistic taste with which she renders each item entitle her to the best appreciation of the public. Mr. R. Wenning's piano recital was amongst the gems of the evening. He played Paderewski's "Menuet," and Gottschalk's "Chauson Negre," both extremely difficult compositions. The portrayal was perfect, the touch flexible, and expressive and worthy of the hearty plaudits bestowed on the effort, Of Mr. Andersen Clark all it is necessary to say is that he was in excellent voice, and he rendered with all his accustomed grace the pretty songs, "Canst though believe," and Schubert's "Regrets." One of the principal features of the evening were the glees. They were three in number, "It was a Lover," "The Carnovales," and "Good night, good night. beloved." The party was chiefly composed of members of the Philharmonic Society, and their work on Wednesday evening bore trace of the careful training the Society imparts to its members. Each glee was sung with taste, and the rendition could not be found fault with. To Miss Flower and Mr. Wenning much praise is also due for accompanying the various items.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A HINDU GIRL.

On Wednesday evening, the body of a Hindu girl, about six years of age, was found lying dead on the rocks below high water-mark at the back of the Charni Road public garden. There was a large stone on her chest and two other large stones on either side of the body. A Hindu, who first saw the body, communicated the information to the police, who promptly arrived on the scene, and began to make enquiries into the cause of her death. A *battakee* was beaten through the town, calling upon the people to go to the Chowpati Police Station and identify the body. There is at present no evidence to show how the girl met her death. The Surgeon to the Coroner, who held a *post-mortem* examination on the body, says that the girl died on account of the rupture of the spleen. Mr. Vincent, the Acting Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Grummey, the Deputy Commissioner, immediately went to the spot, and by their order the body was removed from the rocks and first taken to the police station and then to the morgue, where an inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Deputy Coroner, but after the evidence of Dr. Sydney Smith, the Surgeon to the Coroner, had been recorded the inquest was adjourned, in order to enable the police to make further enquiries into the matter. A Bhattia Hindu Swami Gujanand Liladhur has been arrested by the police on suspicion. He is about twenty-eight years of age, and arrived in Bombay from Cutch Mandvie, about twelve days ago. He reported to the police, on Wednesday, that a girl, whom he had brought from Cutch, had been missing from the house since Tuesday last. The description of the girl, which he gave to the police answered to the description of the deceased. The girl's clothes were found yesterday by the police at a distance of a few paces from the place where the body of the deceased was found. They were concealed under the rocks. It is supposed that either the girl was murdered, or she was secretly disposed of after she died a natural death. The police are making further enquiries into the matter.

THE STANLEY TROUPE.

One of the best of Mr. Harry Stanley's pieces is undoubtedly the burlesque "She-e" in which Miss Milly Brooks as *Ayesha* and Miss Fanny Stanley as *Ustane* were particularly happy, while Messrs. Packard and Philips and Mr. Alex Boyd as the Zulu warrior were up to their usual form. The reproduction of "She-e" and also the "Streets of London" would certainly meet with favour. Since the last notice the two artistes who have come to the front are Miss Donnelly *La premiere danseuse* whose "Ta-ra-ra boom de ay" brought the house down in "*Blue Beard*" and Mr. Fawcett whose fine tenor voice was heard to advantage in "The Pirates of Penzance," on Tuesday. For Friday and Saturday the spectacular burlesque "Princess Cherry Blossom" is announced, and with his usual thoughtfulness Mr. Stanley has arranged for an afternoon representation for the young folk, on Saturday.

The April number of "The New Review" opens, not unnaturally, with a collection of opinions on a subject that is in all men's mouth—Obstruction. An opinion is given by each of eight Parliamentry members—Mr. Courtney, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Forwood. Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. J. E. Redmond and Mr. Hugh Hoare. Mr. Courtney says that obstruction consists in making many, or long speeches, and taking many divisions, "not for the purpose of informing the mind of the House, or of bringing it to consider the questions at issue, or of informing the mind of the country, but for the purpose of preventing the House from dealing with the question before it." Sir Charles Dilke, observing that almost every member has at one time or another "countenance the attempt to delay some measure," believes that best cure for obstruction is to be found in the devolution of business not only to Ireland but also to Scotland and Wales. This view is corroborated by Mr. MacCarthy, who frankly confesses that he himself was once upon a time an Obstructionist. "I am proud" to have been an Obstructionist, says Mr. MaCarthy—for his object was "to rouse the attention of the public, and especially the democrary of Great Britain, to the fact that there was an Irish National cause which demanded to be heard." But, he adds, the fact that both sides have now made up their minds on the Irish question renders obstruction unjustifiable. All unnecessary talk is obstruction, thinks Mr. Hoare, who argues that debates are less indispensable nowanays than they were in times when the public did not possess, in daily newspapers, clubs, and assemblies, the means of forming prompt judgments on the questions of the day.

On the Icelandic discovery of America Mr. Karl Blind writes : Thanks to the letter of Mr. Horace Hart, Printer to the University of Oxford, I was glad to be able to set eyes in the British Museum on the phototype reproduction of a part of the Flato Book, contained in the work of Mr. Arthur Middleton Reeves, "The Finding of Wineland the Good." Until now this important and excellent work had escaped my attention. It is with a strange feeling one sees those vellum pages, with their beautiful writing, most of them in remarkably good preservation, some of them only darkened and here and there torn or perforated, which deal with the Icelandic discovery of America 500 years before Columbus.

THE COUNCIL REFORM BILL PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay was held yesterday evening, in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, to vote an address to Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart., on his election as a Member of Parliament, and also to memorialise the Government in reference to the subsidiary rules recently promulgated for the re-constitution of the Bombay Legislative Council. The hall was crowded by Parsee and Hindu gentlemen. On entering the hall Mr. P. M. Mehta was cheered to the echo by the assembly, which included a large number of students. Amongst those present were Mr. and Mrs. D. Gostling, Mr. C. Chambers, Messrs. P. M. Mehta, Javerilal Umiashunkar Yajnik, N. G. Chandavarkar, K. R. Cama, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Drs. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, M. G. Deshmukh, Atmaram Pandurang, Atmaram Vithal, Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Masani, Damodur Thakersey Mooljee, Cursondass Chabildass, Jamietram Nanabhoy Haridass, Motilal M. Munshi, Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad, Dinshaw Edaljee Vacha, Rai Bahadur Luchmunsingh, Messrs. Ibram Rahimtoolla, Vandravandass Purshotamdass, Balajee Pandurang, Dajee Abaji Khare, Amiruddin Tyebjee, Sunderdass, D. Khote, &c.

On the motion of Mr. Ameerudin Tyebjee, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Damodher Thakersey Muljee was called to the chair.

Mr. Dinshaw Vacha read the notice convening the meeting, and said that telegrams had been received from Satara, Sholapore, Nassik, Dhulia, Rutnagherry, Belgaum, Surat, Ankleshwar, Poona, and other places sympathising with their movement.

The chairman then called upon Mr. Mehta to move the first resolution, which stood in his name.

Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, who was received with loud applause, said: I am entrusted with the task of moving the adoption of the Address, which I hold in my hand, congratulating Sir W. Wedderburn and ourselves on his election as a Member of Parliament. Our great joy at Mr. Dadabhai's success last year was somewhat marred by Sir William's unexpected failure in Ayrshire. But, gentlemen, I have never had the slightest doubt that a man of his patience, perseverance, and disinterested zeal was sure to succeed sooner or later; and we sincerely rejoice that it has come sooner rather than later. We have at the present moment some exceptionally good men and true to look after Indian interests in Parliament; and I for one confess that I expect great things in time from men like Mr. Caine and Mr. Schwann. Sir W. Wedderburn's success will add to their ranks an invaluable worker, whose liberal convictions are based on a clear and unfaltering grasp of principle, and whose kindly and generous sympathies are founded on the most unaffected and genuine love for the country and its people. You know, gentlemen, there are Anglo-Indians whose cultured and liberal intellects sometimes prevail over their moral and constitutional antipathy and indifference to dark colour; and there are again Anglo-Indians whose hearts are sound, but whose intellect and culture are unable to keep pace with their kindly impulses. With the exception of our esteemed friend Mr. A. O. Hume, I do not know any other Anglo-Indian whose heart and intellect have both so clearly and logically conjoined in the work of Indian progress as in the case of Sir W. Wedderburn. We are familiar with numbers of Anglo-Indians who come out red-hot Liberals from their native country, but whose radicalism is unable to stand the stress of individual inflation and intoxication in an atmosphere of race supremacy, and who readily succumb to the fascinating sophistries, and I admit they are very plausible of race domination. It is not a little to the credit of Sir W. Wedderburn that, despite the sooffs and sneers of his own countrymen and his brother officials, he has quietly but unflinchingly preserved both his faith and principles from melting away under the influence of the Indian tropical sun. What is still more creditable is, that he has not been contented with mere words and talk, but his faith has been justified by his acts and deeds. Our rejoicings at his success are not, therefore, entirely due to the selfish satisfaction of securing so estimable and useful a champion; they spring no less from our high appreciation and admiration of the nobility, integrity, and kindly gentleness of his character. With these remarks, I will proceed to read the Address, which I will beg you to accept as the rest of my speech.

The following is a copy of the Address :—

To Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., M. P. for Banffshire.

Sir,—We, the citizens of Bombay, in public meeting assembled, beg to offer you our most heartfelt congratulations on your recent election as a Member of Parliament for Banffshire. We welcome the event as an occasion of national triumph and rejoicing. To us, people of India, and of this Presidency in particular, your name is as dear and honoured as that of the best and foremost of our own countrymen. By your success we feel we have secured to Parliament yet another genuine member for India. Your long and varied service in this country gave you ample opportuntities of studying the real character and inner working of the administrative system of India. But though a member, and a conspicuous member of the official heirarchy, you have throughout your career preserved a warm-hearted and an unbounded and undisguised sympathy for the people of this country—a sympathy which marked you out from the beginning of your career as a true friend of the people. Your sympathy has not been of the passive, platonic kind. It has found frequent expression in active exertions and beneficient schemes of reform. Your interest in the Indian people has been almost hereditary. The memory of the good work your brother, Sir David Wedderburn, did for India is still fresh in our memory, and is cherished with the liveliest gratitude and respect. Since your retirement you have more freely and unreservedly identified yourself with the cause of Indian political reform. As President of the Fifth Indian National Congress and of the British Congress Committee you have given public acknowledgment of our championship. In addressing you, therefore, we are addressing no stranger, but an esteemed friend, a tried and trusted counsellor, and a strong and an approved leader. Your entry into Parliament has been the subject of long and anxious expectation, and we are glad the present election has fulfilled it. We trust our triumph will be enduring. Your presence in the House of Commons at this juncture is peculiarly opportune. India has unhappily lost within the last few years several of her devoted and noble champions. The foul hand of death deprived India within a short interval of such distinguished men as the late Mr. Bright, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Slagg, and Mr. Bradlaugh, whose disinterested advocacy of our legitimate aspirations we never can forget. The void caused by the demise of these worthies could ill be filled up. But the presence and incessant labours of such men as Mr. Schwann, Mr. Caine, Mr. McLaren, Mr. McNeil, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and others sustain our hope. To this small but earnest band of workers you will be a valuable addition, and with your knowledge and experience of India, your Liberal English politics, and your personal earnestness you will easily win a foremost place in the India party of Indian political progress in Parliament. It is hardly necessary to remind you that there are numerous questions of Indian political reform awaiting the attention of Parliament. As the official head of the Congress Committee, you are already fully conversant with the Congress programme. The Indian Councils Act, the fruit of long-continued labours, is, in its enforcement by the Indian Government, being reduced to a mere shadow. In Western India especially, the Government seems to have taken a particularly timid attitude and its scheme of elections is so directly at variance with the objects of the Act as propounded by responsible British Statesmen in Parliament that it has justly caused widespread discontent. We look up to you and your colleague, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, as representatives of Western India, to bring this glaring perversity and narrow-mindedness of our administrators to the notice of Parliament and to set it right by timely action. The question of Indian finance is assuming a threatening aspect. An equal adjustment of financial burdens between India and England, especially with reference to military expenditure, Home and other charges, is a crying reform pressing for solution. The condition of the Indian peasantry and the inelasicity and severity of the land revenue assessments are subjects which have long engaged your attention. The policy of starving education and high education in particular, which seems to find favour with our local Government as well as the Supreme Government, is another matter which will surely demand your attention. In fact, so conversant you are with our wants and wishes that you hardly need an enumeration of the different subjects which require to be considered. Of your will and ability to serve us we have your past career as the best assurance. We only pray God will grant you long life and health to accomplish this heavy and multifarious task. In conclusion, we beg you to convey to the Electors of Banffshire our cordial thanks for the valuable service they have done us by electing you. They have indeed secured for themselves an unflinching champion of their rights; but they have by the same act conferred upon us the favour of having in Parliament one who is as true a representative of India as though our country had the power of sending a representative on her own behalf.

Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, in seconding the resolution said: We have been so familiar in this country with the good work done for it by Sir William Wedderburn that no lengthy speech is required but his name had only to be mentioned to arouse our enthusiasm for him. The success which he then deserved has at last come to him, and his success is our success. We rejoice at it as much as we rejoiced at the success of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, because Sir William had throughout worked for the people of this country and sought to promote their welfare as if it was his own country. In him the party of Indian reform in the House of Commons has secured a valuable addition. One of his critics hastened to tell us when the news of his election arrived here that his success had not much significance, for, said the critic, Sir William was not a brilliant man. What these critics mean by brilliancy is the intellectual brags and bluster with the narrowness of vision of the jingo. Sir William has not brilliancy of this kind, which is more mischievous than useful. But he has the largeness of mind and of heart, the strong sense of justice and fair-play which more than anything else constitute the real secrets of enduring political power we feel sure that in all questions affecting the weal and woe of our people he will be found fighting on the side of the angels and we congratulate ourselves even more than we congratulate him on his election, because we are glad and proud of the success of one who has made it the honourable ambition of his life to love and live for the people of this country. (Applause.)

Dr. Bhalchandra said: I have verygreat pleasure in supporting the proposition, so eloquently moved by Mr. P. M. Mehta, and so ably seconded and supported by my esteemed friend Mr. Chandawarker. These gentlemen have so thoroughly dealt with the motion that they have taken the wind out my sails, and I have very little to add to what they have said. I will, therefore, not detain you long. My main reason in rising to support this motion is my thorough conviction that Sir William Wedderburn fully deserves an address from Bombay on his return to Parliament, because he has all along been a true friend of India. Throughout his career his attitude towards us both in his public and private life has been marked by a genuine sympathy, extreme kindness, and a generous desire and readiness to help in various ways those amongst whom he passed the best period of his life. When a district Judge at Poona, he matured several schemes for the amelioration of the condition of the Deccan ryots, the chief of which was the scheme for the establishment of agricultural banks. This scheme received a stab in the dark at the India Office as we were told by Sir William Wedderburn in his presidential address on the memorable occasion of the fifth Indian National Congress, which was held in this great city, and over the deliberations of which he presided with such marked ability and success. Not only this, but he always assisted the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in its political work. Here during his tenure of office as a High Court Judge, he was a regular visitor of the Bombay Presidency Association, and always gave that body the benefit of his mature and wide experience and his sober judgment. In fact, he was then the life of the political movement in Bombay and Poona. What is, however, more remarkable is that he has always the courage of his convictions, and he continued to work on these lines in spite of the contempt and ridicule of his countrymen. It would be no exaggeration to say that he belongs to that noble band of zealous workers and statesmen who have always identified themselves with the interests of India—men like the late Professor Fawcett, the late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, Lord Ripon, Lord Reay, and Messrs. Caine, and Schwann, and last, though not least Mr. William Dighy. (Applause.) Whatever he has done for us in the past is an earnest of what he will do in the future. He has been of great help to the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji—(applause)—and now that the good electors of Banffshire, who deserve our best thanks, have chosen him to represent their interest in the House of Commons we can certainly count upon Mr. Dadabhoy's strength being doubled. Bombay has always shown its gratefulness to those who have honestly worked for it, and in now voting an address of congratulation to Sir William Wedderburn, it will be honouring itself. (Loud applause.)

The proposition was supported also by Mr. Vandravandass Purshotamdass and carried with acclamation.

The chairman then called upon Mr. Javerilal to move his proposition that the memorial to H. E. the Governor and President in Council be adopted.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, in moving his proposition, said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—You are aware that the long-expected rules regulating the constitution of the Indian Legislative Councils have at last appeared. So far as the rules relate to Bombay the public mind in this Presidency seems to have been much exercised over them. It is now abundantly clear that Government would have done better if they had taken the public into their confidence before promulgating the rules. If this was not possible with respect to the regulations made by the Government of India, the subsidiary rules framed by the Bombay Government might at all events have been made public in a draft-form under the standing orders. But though this was not done, public bodies, like the Bombay Presidency Association and the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, had taken care to submit their views to Government. These representations, however, do not seem to have received the attention they merited. No wonder, then, that the rules should produce wide spread dissatisfaction and disappointment. The memorial, which I have now the honour to move, goes so fully into the various points that have produced this feeling that I shall refer here briefly to the most important of them. Gentlemen, you are aware that the maximum number of additional members has, in all cases, been fixed by the Act. For Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, it is twenty (exclusive of the Advocate-General) and for the North-West Provinces it is fifteen. Lord Lansdowne announced the other day that the rules framed under the Act provided that the strength of additional members in Bengal and the N.-W. Provinces was to be at once increased to the full maximum of twenty and fifteen. With respect to Bombay it is not quite clear so far what the intentions of Government are, and whether it is proposed to give the full maximum of twenty. This much only we know, and that is that of the additional members not more than nine shall be officials, and that eight seats will be filled up by election or by recommendation? Let us hope, however, that the number of nomination-seats will be increased to twelve, so as to bring up the total number of additional members to twenty, and thereby place Bombay on a level with Bengal and the North-West Provinces. In this connection we cannot but admire the generous instincts, and the sagacity, statesmanship, and wisdom of the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces for having secured the maximum number for his charge. It is all the more creditable to him when we know remember that the University and the Senate in those provinces are creations of recent date. Let us hope, gentlemen, that Bombay will not be left behind these sister provinces. We may well believe that the honour and reputation of this Presidency are in safe keeping. We may well rely on the testimony of Lord Lansdowne in favour of Bombay as a city, which in our own time has achieved a position intellectually and commercially unsurpassed by that of any other city in this Empire. This testimony inspires us with hope that his Excellency will refuse to allow this Presidency to be placed in the category of a backward Province. In Lord Harris we have a Governor, who is known to feel the pulse of this Presidency, and we may well look to him to safeguard our interests. It was only last year that in moving a vote of thanks to the Viceroy when on a visit to Bombay to open the Tansa Water Works, Lord Harris eloquently pleaded the cause of this Presidency before the Viceroy. "We are," his Excellency said, "but a narrow strip along the shore of this great Empire, but we venture to think that we may claim on many grounds a position of importance considerably in advance of that indicated by a mere comparison of size and population." With such powerful advocacy of our claims, we may well look up to his Excellency to reconsider and re-adjust the scheme of representation provided for this Presidency, the scheme being only tentative. It was fully expected that in framing the scheme, an attempt will be made to render the Bombay Legislative Council more representative of the different sections of the Indian community than it is at present. But it is to be regretted that the scheme of the Bombay Government suffers from undue predominance given to the interests of other than the strictly Indian sections of the community and from notable omissions of what may be called truly important Indian interests. Take, for instance, the City of Bombay. Three seats are given to represent it. Those given to the Corporation and the University represent the wealth and education of the city; while the one given to the Chamber of Commerce represents the European mercantile interest. There is nothing to be said against this. But it is a matter of common complaint in native circles that the equally important interest of the entire native mercantile community seems to have been wholly ignored. Gentlemen, it is scarcely necessary for me to tell you that under the present conditions of business in this city, the real *bona-fide* import trade of Bombay is mainly in the hands of native merchants. They are, perhaps, the largest indentors and importers on their own account of piece-goods, yarns, metals, and other articles of merchandise from England and Europe. The total value of the trade they do in a year may be counted, not by lakhs but by crores. This interest is chiefly represented by the Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association. The Millowners of Bombay are another important, well-organised body whose interest, if estimated in value, would amount to several crores. These interests are left absolutely unrepresented. Under the altered conditions of trade, the European mercantile houses in Bombay do business largely as commission agents and execute orders for cotton, wheat, seeds, and other produce on behalf of their constituents in England or on the Continent. It is hardly fair to say that they alone represent the trade andindustry of Bombay. But while the native mercantile interest is wholly neglected, another seat is found in Sind for the Karachi Chamber of Commerce. Of the 31 members composing the Karachi Chamber two-thirds represent branches of Bombay houses and banks and officials, the local interest being represented by not more than 6 firms. Thus the European mercantile interest in the Council would seem to be excessively preponderating. Is this fair, equitable, or just? Then, again, while Municipal interests in the Northern division of this Presidency are to be represented try a seat the important rural interests of that division are alto gether left out in the cold. On the other hand, whereas the rural interests of the Southern division are represented by a seat, the urban interests of that division are wholly ignored. But, gentlemen, the most flagrant piece of injustice done is to be found in the total exclusion of the Central Division from any representation whatever. This exclusion is simply unaccountable on any principle of justice or fair play. It is the more indefensible, because, singulary enough, the Central Division stands pre-eminently in advance of any other division of the Presidency, whether as regards its area, population, wealth, intelligence, or public spirit. No doubt the Sirdars in the Deccan and the landholders of Sind represent the old aristocracy of the land. But it would be a poor compliment to them to say that in a large and comprehensive scheme they represent the rural and urban interests of the Central Division. To show you how the Government themselves feel the injustice of this exclusion I may mention that they have announced this day the nomination of Khan Bahadur Darabji Pudumji: I have the highest respect for Mr. Pudumji but I am sure he would have preferred to be 'recommended' by the Poona Municipality. I will not refer to other points of a minor character, but will proceed at once to read the memorial.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble GEORGE ROBERT CANNING BARON HARRIS, G.C.I.E., &c., &c., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

The humble memorial of the inhabitants of Bombay in public meeting assembled, respectfully sheweth,—That your memorialists have observed with feelings of regret and disappointment the rules framed by your Excellency's Government, and published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* on 30th March last, for giving effect to the regulations made by the Governor-General in Council under Section 1 (4) of the Indian Council's Act of 1892 for Bombay, and approved by the Secretary of State in Council, as notified by the Government of India in their Notification No. 359, dated the 17th March, 1893. Your memorialists are not unaware of the terms of that Act, and the extent to which the Government of India have been free in the first instance to deal with its provisions by means of the rules promulgated by them. As far, however, as the strength of additional members for the Bombay Legislative Council is concerned, the maximum number of twenty has been fixed by the Act. It does not appear whether the Government intend to avail themselves of the maximum number of additional members. The only indication of their views is, that of the additional members not more than nine shall be officials and that eight of the seats will be filled up by election. It is possible that, in addition to the eight elected members, Government intend to appoint twelve more by nomination. If this is the case, we beg Government to make their intentions clear. But we presume Government entertain no such intention, and we greatly regret if it should be so. The sister Presidency of Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have obtained the maximum number respectively allowed to them by the Act. Bombay, we venture to submit, may claim at least equal treatment with sister Provinces, for, it is to be hoped, that she is not considered backward as compared to either of them. The Government of the North-Western Provinces have shown marked generosity, considering that the institutions of the Legislative Council and the University in that Province, are of recent origin. We venture to assert, however, that the Governments of those Provinces have shown true statesmanship and wisdom in fixing on the maximum number. We cannot but regret that counsels of so retrograde a character should have prevailed in a Presidency which possesses in your Excellency a Governor who has more than once declared himself proud of its advanced and enlightened condition. The effect of such an unfortunate policy clearly manifests itself in what your memorialists may be permitted to call the extremely loose, illogical, and unsatisfactory scheme of election announced by your Government. In its memorial submitted to Government in November last, the Bombay Presidency Association suggested that the total number of additional members should be fixed at twenty, the maximum allowed by the Act, and that twelve of these should be eligible by election by different constituencies. Government has thought fit not to accept that suggestion, and has allowed only eight seats for election. The inadequacy of such a limited number is well seen in the necessarily anomalous character of the distribution of the eight seats. The Municipalities of the Northern Division and the Local Boards of the Southern are allowed one representative. Thus the Local Boards of the Northern Division and the Municipalities of the Southern are to be unrepresented, while the Central Division gets no representation at all, either for its Municipalities or Local Boards! The Municipalities represent the urban population and the Local Boards the rural. It is difficult to imagine why the rural population of one division should be represented while that of another should not. Similarly, it is equally difficult to conceive why the urban population of one division should be represented, while that of another is not. The exclusion of the Central Division from all representation is utterly inexplicable on any point of view or principle whatever. It is all the more indefensible, especially as the Central Division stands far in advance of all the other Divisions in the Presidency in every respect,—in area, population, revenue, education, and, we may venture to add, public spirit. There is one seat given to the Deccan Sardars, which may possibly be pleaded as affording representation to the Central Division. The Sardars are an estimable body, and as representing the old aristocracy of the country may well deserve to have a member for themselves. But in a comprehensive scheme they can hardly be said to represent the rural and urban population in the British territory of the Central Division. Bombay City will have three members to represent it. But here, too, the native mercantile and industrial interest is left absolutely without representation. The Corporation and the University will represent the wealth and intelligence of Bombay, but the equally important interests of trade and industry cannot be said to be represented by one member recommended by the Chamber of Cammerce. The Chamber has long enjoyed the privilege of sending a member to the Council and we have nothing to say against it. But we venture to point out that the Chamber is at present composed of members, who for the most part, may be described as commission agents. Several of the firms are branches of Continental houses, and some of them are solicitors, who cannot, by any stretch of language be called merchants. Thus valuable as have been the services of the Chamber in times past, it can hardly be said under present conditions altogether to occupy the place which might entitle it to be considered the sole and sufficient representative of Bombay trade and industry. The great bulk of the real business is in the hands of native merchants, the millowners, the piece-goods dealers, and others, and it is this class of men that, we submit, deserve to have some representation of their own. In Sind, again, the Chamber of Commerce is given one member. This Chamber, we beg to point out, is a mere adumbration of the Chamber in Bombay. It is composed mostly of members of firms, which are branch houses of firms in Bombay. The purely local firms do not exceed half a dozen as may be seen from the annexed table. With such a constitution, it hardly needs to be said, that the effect of giving a member to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce is to bestow a double privilege on the Bombay Chamber, a privilege out of all proportion to the inadequate representation assigned to other immeasurably larger interests. This arrangement will not fail to strike the Government itself as anomalous and grossly imperfect, and we do not think it will cause much surprise to Government that it has caused widespread dissatisfaction. The Indian Council's Act and the exposition it received in Parliament had raised hopes of a genuine and substantial representation of all important interests, and we humbly crave leave to point out that the purpose of that Act as expounded in Parliament and in later despatches and speeches of some of the highest Indian authorities will be ill served if the present scheme is allowed to stand. On two other points we beg to invite your Lordship's reconsideration. The present administrative divisions of the Presidency are, we conceive, unsuitable for purposes of election. Community of language will, we apprehend, supply a better test, and in that view Thana and Kolaba of the Northern Division and Ratnagiri of the Southern, may, we think, be grouped with the Central Division, while Sholapur and Bijapur may be classed with the Southern. With regard to the machinery and procedure of elections, instead of entrusting them to Commissioners or other officials, we think it would be preferable in every way to appoint Special Officers, unconnected with the service of Government to conduct them. We further think that the voting should under the circumstances of the country be by ballot, a system we observe, which has commended itself to the Government of Bengal. We pray, therefore, that in view of the difficulties and anomalies we have pointed out, your Excellency's Government will move the Government of India to reconsider the limits imposed by the rules framed by his Excellency the Viceroy. The public of this Presidency consider it an undeserved slur upon their education, public spirit, and political advancement that they have been treated so illiberally in the matter of elective representation to the Council; and they respectfully look to your Excellency as the guardian of the good name of this Presidency to take early steps to move those defects and equalities. It may indeed be urged that the rules are only tentative, but the character of this Presidency for progress and enlightenment demands that even tentative rules for such a Presidency should not be of so decidedly retrograde a character.

The proposition was then put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Narayana Vishnu Gokhale, in seconding the proposition, said: After years of persistent agitation the people of India have succeeded in obtaining a halting measure of reform in the shape of the amended Councils Act. Though it does not fully satisfy the hopes and aspirations of Indian politicians, they gratefully accepted the concession such as it is, believing that the principles embodied therein will be carried out in a spirit of generosity by the Indian authorities. It was, therefore, a matter of profound regret that they should be compelled to express their strong disapprobation of the subsidiary rules recently published by Government. If Government had invited public criticism on their proposals, they would have deemed it advisable to modify them in some important respects. The pettiest bye-law affecting the obscurest municipality has to be published before it can be finally sanctioned, and it is astounding that proposals bearing on the political progress of the whole country were withheld from the public till the last moment. Here the speaker pointed out at length how the appeals made by the Allahabad Congress, the Indian Association, the entire native Press, and an influential section of the Anglo-Indian Press, and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, for the publication of the draft rules were ignored by Government. It was expected of Lord Harris, who longed for the existence of a partizan Press in India, that he would have given effect to his views by notifying the rules before their final adoption. Mr. Gokhale complained that the rules as published were not clearly and skilfully drafted. It was not clear whether Government intended nominating the maximum number of additional members. If not, they might fairly be said to have created their own difficulties. If the Secretary of State consented to the appointment of the full complement of additional members in the North-West Provinces, it was difficult to pursuade oneself that Lord Kimberley could have gone against the wishes of the local Government if they had insisted on their being permitted to nominate the maximum number. There is no reason whatsoever why this Presidency should be treated in a less liberal spirit than the North-West Provinces. The representatives of the Sirdars could in no sense be said to represent the Municipalities and Local Boards in the Deccan. In the case of an intelligent and promising Sardar like the Chief of Ichalkaranji, his experience as a Councillor of the constitutional methods and principles of British Government was likely to produce a beneficent influence over the administration of his own state. Mr. Gokhale, in concluding his speech, made a fervent appeal to the Government of Lord Lansdowne and to the Bombay Government not to deprive a concession made by Parliament to the people of this country of all its grace and importance by reducing it to miserly proportions, but to make it a source of wide-felt gratitude and contentment throughout the whole presidency and through the length and breadth of the Indian Empire. (Applause.)

Mr. Vishnu K. Bhatavadekar said:—I have to add only a few words. I say that the measure about which we have met here to make a representation to Government is politically inexpedient and injudicious even from the point of view of the Government themselves. For seven successive years the Indian people have been constantly hammering at the question of the reform of the Legislative Councils. This is the one subject on which Anglo-Indians and Indians have agreed. Viceroys, like Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne, have frequently expressed their approval of it. The debates in Parliament, which eventually resulted in passing the Act, gave further hopes that a genuine reform of the Councils would at last be made. You may remember, gentlemen, in what terms the great Liberal Statesman, Mr. Gladstone, and the then Secretary and Under-Secretary of State for India, Lord Cross, and Mr. Curzon, as well as the present Secretary of State, Lord Kimberly, spoke of the objects of the Act. They all promised that we should have real, living, substantial representation by means of election. Lord Lansdowne has on a recent occasion in laying down the principles on which the Act is to be worked, observed: "It is expected of us that we shall make a *bona-fide* endeavour to render the Legislative Councils more representative of the different sections of the Indian community than they are at present." How have these expectations been fulfilled? Need I say there has been some disappointment at least on this side of India? It was expected that Government would give twelve out of the twenty seats of additional members for election and reserve eight for nomination. They have reversed the order. They have allotted eight seats to election, and have reserved twelve for nomination, and it is questionable whether they are going to fill in even the twelve. The cramping of the scope of election has led to anomalies which I need hardly dwell upon. Suffice it to say that this is one of those cases to which the oft repeated phrase of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji that "the promise is made to the ear and broke to the hope," is truly applicable. The promises of Government in this matter are like the apples on the Dead Sea Coast, which are said to be very luscious and pleasant to look upon from a distance, but which crumble to ashes the moment they are touched. The dissatisfaction of the people, even of such a microscopic minority as the educated natives of the country, is a circumstance which the Government ought not to despise. Here is an Act which might have gained the Government infinite popularity, and might have quieted popular discontent and agitation, if only a little more of confidence and conciliation and a little less of timidity were shown. But Government have deliberately chosen the contrary course. Let us hope Government will yet for once yield to popular wishes. There is no weakness in doing a right act. With those words I cordially support the proposition.

Mr. C. Chambers, in supporting the motion, exhorted the public of India to support their few champions at St. Stephen's, and he was sure that the time would come when members speaking on Indian affairs inParliament would not speak to an empty house. Unless they were prepared to give hearty co-operation to these gentlemen they must be content to sit down under an Anglo-Indian Government, or under the control of those who would rule as they pleased. (Loud applause.)

Mr. D. E. Wacha said: It has fallen to my lot to wind up the resolution before it was put to the vote. I think, he said, I cannot wind it up better than in the concluding words of the memorial, that having regard to the progress and enlightenment of this Presidency the rules, tentative as they are stated to be, should not be so decidedly retrogressive, as they have been pronounced at every important centre. The instrument which our Governmet has presented us to play with may be best compared to the two penny halfpenny trumpets of our childhood. Children, as we are supposed to be, albeit of larger growth, it would have been a miracle for those who affect to stand us in the position of *loco parentis*, had they given us a larger and more finished instrument which could please and gratify us. No. However, loudly we may blow it, it could only educe discordant tones, jarring to our nerves, both mental and auditory. But, perhaps, this twopenny gift may have been intended for the best of purposes. On the hypothesis of the poet, that all discord is harmony, the instrument may have been meant for our good. Our patriarchal parents simply wished to test how loud and shrill it might give discordant tones, so that they might see their way at once to substitute it by another which would produce the harmony wanted. Well, gentlemen, viewed from this point, you will readily admit that it would be the height of filial ingratitude on our part if we failed to thank them for their tender solicitude for our ultimate good permanently. It is only right and proper that at the very outset of our career we should be trained in adversity, trained, I mean, to feel the pangs of bitter disappointment in order to bask in the sunshine of prosperity hereafter, and taste the sweets of the sweetest satisfaction. On this assumption, you will, no doubt, further agree with me that the wisdom of our rulers has been more than justified. For, do we not realise before us the very condition of things which they, with a vision almost prophetic, calculated upon? Is there not being heard all throughout the Presidency at this moment what I may properly call the diapason of dissatisfaction? Firstly, that naughty Brahmin boy of the Sarvajanik Sabha at Poona sent forth the shrill noise of the discordant trumpet. Then followed the pert maid of the Municipality. Then all the little urchins of the Deccan followed suit. And here we are swelling the chorus of that dissatisfaction by blowing the tiny trumpet still shriller and louder! But pray, mark what has happened even while we have hardly ceased to worry our sagacious guardians by our united notes of disconcert. Exactly the thing they wished for? The disconcert has partially produced a kind of concert, though how far the naughty boy of Poona and his sister maid will be pleased, I will not care to say, anyhow our august and loving parents, who are really desirous of making genuine men of us, and advance our prosperity, must be said to have displayed infinite wisdom by this partial favour. We are not in order that the same kind of favour may be extended, and extended soon, to us too. But to drop the metaphor. Is it not a matter of profound regret that we should be compelled to assemble here to-day and enter our just and legitimate, but respectful, protest against the extremely grudging, nay backward, character of the rules laid down for the distribution of the eight seats thrown open to election? Gentlemen, you are well aware of the trumpery character of the Amended Councils' Act, and the circumstances under which it was passed by Parliament twelve months ago and acquiesced in by the country. It was not all that we asked for, though it has not been denied by even the most chaotic Tory who opposed the Bill that our demand was a moderate one. In fact he discerned in this ghost of the Amended Bill all the germs which would overthrow the mighty British Indian Empire. Leaving alone the question of the elective principle, our demand was for a reasonably adequate representation. That necessarily implied a reasonable number of non-official members in each Province who could represent all large interests. Parliament, in its wisdom, was cautious enough, though the caution was unjustifiable and grounded on ignorance of the advanced or backward condition of each province—Parliament was cautious enough to leave undisturbed the number of seats assigned by the retrograde India Office to each province. That the number of additional members for Bombay, Madras, and Bengal was somewhat inadequate was pointed out from the very beginning. However, the country loyally accepted the first homœopathic dose of progressive Legislature and only wished the Presidential Government would endeavour to carry out in an equally loyal and genuine spirit the behests of the British House of Commons. But it seems that the local administration was largely influenced by its reactionary advisers, who are in the ascendancy,—so much so that even the homœopathic dose of the Amended Councils Bill acted on it as drastically as a dose of castor oil. It could ill swallow what it thought was "nasty stuff," and therefore determinedly set about for giving us an antidote by attenuating the boon conferred upon us by that trumpery bill. Consulted as to the number of seats it would throw open to the "tall poppies" of the Presidency, in a fit of huff it suggested eight. And the timid Government of Lord Lansdowne unhesitatingly accepted it. That was an adroit way of whittling down the Bill and trying to defeat its object, of which any enlightened Government sincerely anxious to advance the political prosperity of its people would have blushed. In short, the rules were framed in a hole and corner fashion. No publicity was allowed to them, and they were proclaimed! But the result has shown as clear as the noonday sun the want of political sagacity which actuated their preparation. On the contrary, it has simply displayed an appalling timidity which raises our laughter—laughter in this that a powerful despotism like that of British India should be so mortally in terror of allowing a few seats more to genuine leaders of representative communities. With what object have the reformed councils been instituted? Is it not to advise and guide Government by means of opinions elicited from such enlightened representatives? And what is statesmanship in legislation? Is it not true as our late popular Governor, Lord Reay, observed at Edinburgh on the eve of his departure from England to assume his high office here, that "a knowledge of the permanent interests of the people is the fundamental requisite of statesmanship." But will even the most ordinary intelligence deny that the local Government in taking a new departure in matters legislative cared not to understand the permanent interests of our people? I emphatically say it cared not at all. For had it cared, we should not have been here to-day. Gentlemen, I cannot help remarking that the Government of Bombay as at present constituted is entirely out of touch and sympathy with the people. It acts on those principles of bureaucracy to which our friend, Mr. Mehta, referred in his brilliant and caustic address the other day in this very hall. It arrogates to itself all knowledge and statesmanship. It tries to pose as the parent, guide, and philosopher of our people. I need scarcely say such a system of bureaucratic Government is doomed to disappointment, however it may succeed for a time. Gentlemen, it was ten years ago, that that Bayard of Indian journalism, no other than our own ideal knight, Mr. Knight, speaking on the bureaucracy of the land observed that "our Government at every stage and step of the hierarchy has little sympathy with any one out of the pale of covenanted and commissioned services including those admitted within the sacred circle. It is neither a malevolent nor a benevolent despotism of rule and regulation, a despotism of tape and foolscap, a tyranny of unbending routine and indiscriminate precedent. This is the bane, and it is to this baneful Government that we owe the present miserable rules against which we are justly inveighing. But, gentlemen, we must not be disconcerted. Public opinion, which is steadily growing in volume and strength daily and hourly, must assert itself at last and teach even a Government like ours that the legitimate wishes of the people cannot be cavalierly ignored in the fashion that they have been in the present case. Administrations hampered by outworn traditions and enfeebled by the red tape disease cannot last long. Already the insecticide of public opinion as expressed in assemblages like the Congress is slowly killing this phylloger of bureaucracy, and in the proportion that insecticide commits havoc, in that proportion will popular weal advance. Mark my word, the agitation we are making to-day will bear fruit and none of us will have cause to regret it. On the contrary, we will look back with satisfaction on it as a triumph of the advance of our people in political education.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare said: I beg to propose that the congratulatory address to Sir W. Wedderburn and the memorial to Government in regard to the Legislative Councils be transmitted to the respective destinations by the Council of the Presidency Association, and I have no doubt that you will all accept the proposed delegation with great readiness apart from the fact that this public meeting is held at the call of the Bombay Presidency Association, that body is in every way able and fit to carry out this mandate of yours. The Presidency Association, gentlemen, is, as its name signifies, an association working not only for the city of Bombay but for the whole of the Bombay Presidency. The interests of the remotest corner of the Moffusil are as dear to it as those of the most prominent section of Bombay society, and I can assure you, if any assurance is needed that in this agitation it is actuated more by its sympathy with the moffusil than with this city, for has not this city come on the whole for a larger share of the benefits under the rules than that conferred upon the rest of the Presidency. Moreover the Council of the Association consists of representative men in almost all the departments of life, who hail from all parts of Western India, and the secretaries, too, upon whom the effective working of such an association always depends, are men upon whose energy and promptitude you may always rely. In fact if you go all over this city, you will find it very difficult to put together a better trio taken all in all, than the three secretaries who at present guide the work of the Presidency Association. You will, therefore, gentlemen, I am sure, not feel any hesitation in entrusting the Council of the Association with the duty of seeing that the address to Sir W. Wedderburn and the memorial to the Bombay Government are suitably forwarded to their destination. And this brings me to the proper objects for which you have assembled here this evening. After the able and eloquent speeches to which you have already listened, and after the solid vote you have given on the two previous propositions there does not remain any occasion for me to enter at length upon a discussion of those objects, and yet, with your permission, sir, I would say a few words regarding the address and the memorial. In adopting the address you are not doing anything more than what a bare sense of duty requires at our hands. Sir W. Wedderburn, even while he was not in Parliament, always devoted his energies and abilities to your service. There will be found very few people amongst the English better fitted and more willing to advocate our cause. He is not one of those friends of ours who are said to possess no more knowledge of us than the impressions they receive in a pleasure tour in winter and whose advocacy is always discounted by our opponents on that ground. He has spent here the best years of his life as an official and he has had to do something in almost all administrative departments, and if any man can be said to know this country and its inhabitants there can be no doubt that Sir William is that man. It is said that official experience in India tends generally to give our bureaucrats unfavourable impressions about us. But Sir William has been a significant exception to the rule, and the longer he lived here the greater he became our friend. And indeed it is a very fortunate circumstance for us that he has now got into Parliament, there to guard our interests. The present Parliament is peculiarly favourably constituted as far as we are concerned. It is the first Parliament which has on its roll a native of India. That fact by itself is sufficient to make it an epoch-making Parliament. But that is not all. With Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, our Grand Old Man, there are associated men like Mr. Caine and Mr. MacLaren, and now that Sir William has joined that band of unflinching, earnest and enthusiastic workers, we may be said to have a strong contingent there of our own. We have therefore very great reason indeed to rejoice at the election of Sir William. But our best thanks are really due to the electors of Banffshire who enabled Sir William to enter Parliament. But for them our great desire to see him there would have remained unfulfilled. It is therefore fit and proper that we should express to them our heart-felt gratitude. The same year that has brought forth such a Parliament has been also pregnant with another benefit to India and that is the extended Legislative Councils. But here I am sorry to say we have less reason to congratulate ourselves and those who are entrusted with the work of forming the rules for those Councils. I am here now concerned with the Bombay Legislative Council rules only, and I must say that the whole native public is at a loss to understand the principles on which they are framed. Anybody will concede that given the number of seats allotted to the non-official members it is difficult to make any satisfactory arrangements. In fact the endeavour to make the eight seats answer all the varying interests in this Presidency appears to be as hopeless as the attempt to square a circle. But then the question arises why so small a number has been chosen? Is there anything in the number eight to make it auspicious as a beginning. Even the North-Western Provinces whose political education and fitness must be ranked much lower than that of Bombay—have been allowed the maximum number. But apart from the question as to the number of unofficial seats that ought properly to have been allowed to this Presidency the distribution of the eight seats is the worst possibile that could have been imagined. The first glaring omission is that of the Central Division of the Presidency, a division more important than all the other in almost every respect. It is the first in point of education, population, number of towns and villages and the number of Municipalities and Local Boards. Moreover it is the first in respect of political tradition. Such an omission is difficult to account for, as a mere slip and the very attempt to explain it away by pointing out that the Division is represented because the Deccan Sirdars are given a representative only aggravates the gravity of the omission. In the Deccan Sirdars the old aristocracy very properly finds a representation. But that body cannot be said to represent the people of the Central Division, as most of the Sirdars live outside the Deccan districts and hold property outside of British India. Or may it be that as the elective principle is said to come to us from the sea girt island, the first experiment is purposely confined to those divisions which have a sea board, and that the Central Division not having that advantage was considered unfit even for an experiment. Another point that passes understanding is the Municipalities of the Northern Division being conferred with the franchise, while in the Southern no Municipalities but the District Boards come in for the favour, and it might have been just as good for all the reasons in the world if the favour had been bestowed *vice versa*. There is no particular reason to suppose that Municipalities in the Northern Division are better fitted to bear the responsibility than those in the Southern Division, or that the District Boards in the latter are better fitted for the purpose than those in the former. Then comes Sind all by itself having two members, a privilege far in excess of its deserts. Here at all events one member would have sufficed. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce is mostly constituted by branches whose head offices are in Bombay and these Bombay officers are represented in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Two members to these Chambers of Commerce are therefore too many when both these Chambers are made up of one and the same firms. Coming lastly to the Bombay city, one entirely misses the native merchants. They possess admittedly the largest commercial interests and they are not properly represented in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Indeed if we look at the names of members of that Chamber we find these solicitors firms more represented than the native merchants. And in fact the native merchants are the real importers and exporters, the European houses mostly acting as mere agents. Therefore taken as a whole it seems as if the rules were purposely devised to expose the absuridity of the smallness of the number allotted to Bombay. If that be the real intention of the framers, I think they have done their business very well indeed, since they are only tentative. But I hope the earliest possible opportunity will be taken to revise them into proper shape.

Mr. Jehanghir K. R. Kama, in seconding this resolution, said the very fact of their having passed the former resolutions with so much enthusiasm, was an earnestness of their readiness and willingness to give an equally warm support to the present resolution. They had been good enough to vote an address of congratulation to their much esteemed friend and champion Sir William Wedderburn on his having succeeded in securing a seat in the House of Commons. They all know that Sir William was an old and experienced soldier in Indian politics, well tried, and trusted, and ever willing to fight a righteous fight on behalf of the dumb millions of India on the floor of St. Stephens. Most of them present here were aware, and let him assure such of them as were not, that so long as such gentleman as Sir William and their much-beloved and esteemed fellow-countryman Mr. Dababhai Naoroji, continued to hold their own in Parliament so long the interests are, and the very destinies of India might be, considered to remain safe in their keeping. It was not at all an easy task to become a member of Parliament. It requires a tremendous amount of labour, boundless energy, patient, endurance, and plenty of cash. The other resolution to memorialise the Government of Bombay with regard to the recent subsidiary rules for enlarging the Legislative Council they had also thought fit to pass with acclamation, and having done so, the best thing for them in the ordinary course of nature would be to have the same forwarded through the proper channel to the proper authorities.

Mr. G. K. Gokhle, of Poona, said: When the Indian Councils Act of 1892 was under discussion in Parliament its object was stated by prominent statesman on both sides to be to give the principle share of whatever representation was allowed under the Act to Municipal and Local Boards of the various provinces as these boards alone could be rightly regarded as representing the general public of India. And this was also the burden of many a song sung by the Viceroy in praise of the Act during his tour of last year. Well, how has this object been attained in the various provinces of India? The Madras Government, with seven recommendation seats at their disposal, have assigned four of them to Local and Municipal Boards. The Bengal Goverment have also allotted the same number to these Boards out of a similar total of seven recommendation seats. The Government of N.-W. Provinces, with only 'six' seats thrown open to election, have assigned also *four of them* to their Local and Municipal Boards. While the Government of Bombay, with eight recommedation seats, *i.e.*, a number larger than that at the disposal of any other Government, have given only two seats to District Local and Municipal Bodies. Gentlemen, I leave it to you to choose the word by which to characterize this conduct of the Bombay Government. Then, my next complaint is that the Bombay Government have been guilty of an entire perversion of all right principles of representation. We all admit that the interests of minorities deserve to be respected and that in no fair scheme of representation ought the interests of majorities to be allowed to prevail so far as to injure the interests of minorities. But to sacrifice the interests of majorities in favour of minorities is an entirely novel principle of representation, and it is beautifully well calculated to reduce the Councils Act to a mockery and a delusion. Deducting the two seats for the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the University Senate there still remain six recommendation seats, and out of these six the Sirdars of the Deccan and the zamindars of Sind,—a small minority—and the European mercantile community—a very small, a truly miscroscopic minority have been able to secure between them *four*—whereas the general public of the Presidency is asked to be satisfied with only two! Why, Sir, this is safeguarding the interests of minority with a vengeance. Then, gentlemen, there is the exclusion of the Central Division. I believe it is now clearly realized by all that if any part of the Presidency outside the town and island of Bombay deserved to be first represented in the Council, it was the Central Division. In point of population, area, revenue and education it is admittedly in advance of the other divisions. Its Municipal and Local Boards have been admitted by Government themselves to be in a more efficient condition than those in other parts of the Presidency. It includes within its limits the two capitals of the Marathas, who were for a century and a half the chief power in the land. It is the home of the very pick and flower of the Maratha race. And it was only the other day that the *Times of India* paid a handsome compliment to its vigorous intellectual life. And yet while the claims of other divisions have been, to some extent, recognised the claims of this Central Division have been entirely ignored. Gentlemen, you say in your memorial that this exclusion of the Central Division is entirely inexplicable to you. Well, to my mind the thing is perfectly clear. I firmly believe that it is all due to the irrepressible desire in certain quarters to spite the Poona Brahmins by which term some people are pleased to describe all those who try to be useful to the public in the Deccan, no matter whether they are Hindoos, Mahomedans or Parsees. And I deliberately say that such exhibition of petty spite are simply mean, incredibly mean, and that those that have been guilty of them have only proved that they do not serve to be entrusted with the guidance of the destinies of so many millions of her Majesty's subjects. Gentlemen the Poona Brahmins do not mean to sit tamely under this injustice. Indian public opinion is not now what it once was; it is daily gaining in volume, force and importance, and it would be well for Government not do despise it. It was only recently that what I may call the first pitched battle between Indian public opinion and the strong Anglo-Indian bureaucracy was fought on the field of the Bengal Jury notification, and we all know the result. It was to be thought that the Bombay Government would not venture into a conflict with this public opinion so soon after the discomfiture—the signal discomfiture—of their brother bureaucrats in Bengal. But since the conflibt come the people of the Central Division do not thrink from it. And already there are indications that Government regret what they have done. Many of you might have noticed the announcement in to-day's papers that Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padamji of Poona has been nominated a member of the Council. Well, the Government are mistaken if they think that the people of this Central Division will be satisfied with this nomination. Sir, I am anxious not to be misunderstood. I know Mr. Dorabji very well, and I have a very high respect for him. I would even say that it would not be easy to find a better man to sit in the Council. But he comes in by nomination and not election. He enters by the door of charity and not of right. And this cannot, surely, satisfy the Poona Brahmins. Then again the hot haste with which Mr. Dorabjee has been appointed obviously show a desire to take the wind out of the sails of our agitation. For he is given one of the three non-official nomination seats. And the spirit, if not the letter of the rules, requires that these three seats should be filled *after* the elections are over, as they are a reserve in the hands of Government, to supply the deficiencies of elections. Gentlemen, the people of the Central Division decline to be satisfied with such a make shift. And they are resolved not to allow the matter to rest where it is. They know they may not be able to do much. But all that loyal and persistent agitation can do, they will do. And when they have done that, they will feel that they have done their duty in the matter. Meanwhile they are prepared to regard the conflict in that spirit of robust optimism which your great and distinguished townsman, Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, preached in his address as President of the last Provincial Conference. They are prepared to welcome the struggle for the excellent political training which it cannot fail to give to the people. Gentlemen, I thank you for the indulgent spirit in which you have received my remarks. I will gladly bear your message of sympathy to the people of the Central Division, and believe me when I say this sympathy will encourage them to sustain their part in the struggle with greater energy and greater hope.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

INDIAN COTTON CROPS.

LATE GINGELLY SEED.

OWING to the exceptionally favorable rainfall of February and March, the area of this crop sown in Government villages up to the end of March was about 30,000 acres or 16 per cent. more than is usual, instead of showing a considerable deficiency, as the first report on the crop issued in December last forecasted. A glance at the table given below shows that the excess occurs chiefly in the southern districts, extraordinary sowings having been made recently in Tinnevelly, where the rainfall of February and March was unusually heavy and where sowings of all crops were up to the end of December very much behindhand. This has led to the highest sowings of late gingelly on record for the district being made. In the Deccan and Central districts, the deficiency in area forecasted in the sowings reports of December last has been almost verified, although in the latter group of districts it has been somewhat reduced. The total area sown in the Presidency is 48,000 acres more than the corrected figures for 1891-92:—

Districts.	Area sown in			Increase or decrease as compared with normal.	Estimated outturn.
	A normal year.	1891-92.	1892-93.		
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Anna
Circars	32,300	49,600	33,600	+ 1,300	8
Deccan	32,000	20,700	19,000	—13,000	10
Carnatic	24,300	20,000	27,500	+ 3,200	7
Central	62,930	43,500	46,000	—16,930	8
South	86,800	76,900	134,400	+47,600	5
West Coast	23,700	29,300	31,500	+ 7,800	9
Total	262,000	214,000	292,000	+30,000	7

Much of the crop in the Southern and some of it in the Central districts is very young, and though in fair condition, is not sufficiently advanced to allow of a reasonable forecast of outturn being made as yet. In some other parts of the Presidency the standing crop has been damaged either by drought or by the recent exceptional rainfall, and on the whole only a moderate outturn is to be anticipated.

REMINDED OF HIS DEAD MOTHER.

[EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.]

IT was from the latter part of August 1891. A friend and I had come down from Ramsgate to Minster, to see the venerable church there, which is a thousand years old. I entered the churchyard and seated myself upon a nameless grave while he went in search of somebody to unlock the doors of the edifice and show its wonders. In a few minutes he returned in company with an elderly lady, to whom he introduced me, saying she was the custodian and guide of the place. I gazed at her face for some moments without a word. If my own mother, dead and gone 15 years, had come back to speak to her only son, I should scarcely have been more astonished. For this woman was almost my mother's double; the same size, the same face, and some way of parting the hair and combing it in smooth bands from the forehead. I told her so, and we were friends before either fairly knew the other's name. What a queer world it is!

She then conducted us through the ancient fane, and spoke of the long-vanished past, of the monks and nuns who once sang and prayed within its walls, of the quaint carvings on the hard oak seats in the chancel, of that precious relic, the Cranmer Bible, which reposes in a glass box against a pillar, and of many metters besides, drawn from the apparently exhaustless well of her detailed and accurate information.

Finally, the talk veered round to the wholesomeness of the vicinity, the bracing nature of its sea breezes, and so on. Then our guide, Mrs Sarah Herd, said:—

"I have lived here in Minster 50 years, and seen many ups and downs. One of my sons is now in America, where he is doing well. He wants me to leave England and make my home with him, but I doubt if I ever shall. I am somewhat like that old yew tree out in the yard deeply rooted to this soil, and might be the worse for pulling up. Then I am getting on in life, and ills grow apace with age. In the spring of 1878 I had a serious attack. At first I scarcely knew what to make of it. There was no disease that I recognised in particular. I felt tired in body and weary in mind. There was much pain at my chest and back, and a kind of tightness at the sides, as though physical force were applied there to restrain me from moving. My appetite, which was usually good, fell away; and whatever I ate or drank gave me pain, and I lived almost entirely on bread and water. I was always in pain and couldn't sleep so as to feel refreshed by it. After a time I grew so weak as to be unable to go about my work. A bitter and sickening fluid arose into my mouth, and I perspired to such an extent that the sweat sometimes rolled off my face to the floor."

I (the writer) break in upon Mrs. Herd's story at this point merely to say that this tendency to sweat without the provocation of labour or of exercise is always a sign of a debilitated condition of the system.

It means that the blood is impure and impoverished, the kidneys working badly, and that the body lacks nourishment and is living feebly on what was previously stored in it. In other words, the stomach has refused its duty and the other organs are in sympathy with it. Now, we will let the lady proceed, begging pardon for the interruption.

She went on to say:—"For a time I tried to cure myself with various domestic remedies, which sometimes answer. But they failed, and I consulted a physician. With all respect to the doctors, they occasionally failed too. This one did. You know there comes a time in all long illnesses when we get in some way used to pain and misery, and make no further efforts to get rid of it. In fact, we don't know how, and so don't try. For about three years I remained wretched and ailing, and dull unhappy years they were. My sufferings were beyond all I had ever known before, yet there seemed nothing to do but to bear them as patiently as I could. At this date, 1881, certain friends of mine spoke to me of the great benefit they had received from the use of MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP, for indigestion and dyspepsia. This threw light on my mind, although I cannot say it made me at once a believer in Seigel's Syrup. At length, however, in July 1881, I began to take it. In all I used six bottles, and found my health fully restored. Ten years have elapsed, and I have had no attack since. But if I do in future I shall know where to put my hand on the remedy."

Our visit being virtually over, we called for a few moments at Mrs. Herds' home, 2, High Street, Minster, Kent, and then wended our way back to Ramsgate.

New York, October 1891. C. M. R.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

BOMBAY SEASON R PORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 18th April were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 17th 8 feet 11 inches against 5 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of rabi corps nearly over in Shahbandar and Jerruck divisions, but continues in Sehwan Division. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 6 feet 6 inches against 2 feet 5 inches on the same date last year. Rabi crops thriving. Reaping of wheat continues. Rain in six talukas; maximum Nausharo 41 cents. Cattle in good condition. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Reaping of rabi crops almost over; crops damaged by rain in one taluka and by insects in another. Cattle in good condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain average 34 cents; not beneficial. Cattle healthy. Fodder abundant.

Thar and Parkar.—Light showers on 14th at Umarkot.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 15th April 1893).—Cotton picking nearly completed. Agricultural stock good. Fodder supply sufficient.

Panch Mahals.—Weather cloudy. Harvesting of rabi crops still progressing. Cattle healthy. Fodder sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 15th April 1893).—Harvesting of rabi crops completed. Manuring of land commenced in some places. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking and thrashing of wheat and jowari nearly completed. Preparation of lands for the next season has commenced in parts. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Cotton picking and wheat reaping nearly completed. Weather cloudy. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Kharif and rabi harvest and preparations for the next season continue. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nassik.—Thrashing completed in Nasik, Sinnar, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas and in progress in other talukas. Wheat slightly blighted in Sinnar Taluka. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Igatpuri and Chandor talukas and fair in other talukas.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain 0·01 inch on 15th and 0·01 inch on 16th. Abnormal temperature 4° warm on 12th, 2° warm on 13th, 14th and 18th, 3° warm on 15th and 17th and 5° warm on 16th. Vapour in air excessive on 12 and 13th, normal on 14th, 15th, 17th and 18th, and defective on 16th. Abnormal wind from south-south east on 12th and 13th, from north on 15th, 17th and 18th, and from north-east on 16th. Wind normal on 14th. Lightning on 13th, 14th and 16th; thunder and lightning on 12 and 15th.

Thana.—Rab-spreading in progress. Reaping of rabi crops almost finished. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Reaping of rabi crops completed. Rab-burning in progress. Agricultural stock and fodder supply good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain in five talukas; maximum 44 cents in Ratnagiri, minimum 3 cents in Chiplun. Reaping of summer crops in progress.

Poona.—Rain for week:—Total rainfall of the district 1 inch 98 cents; average of rainfall 28 cents; slight rain in four talukas and in the city of Poona. Harvesting of rabi crops completed in four talukas and continues in the remaining four talukas. Lands are being prepared for sowing in the ensuing rainy season throughout the district. Probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain in Nagar, Sangamner and Akola talukas. Reaping of wheat, gram and jowari completed. Thrashing continues. Lands being prepared for next season. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari cheaper in Ratnagiri, Kopargaon and Sangamner talukas. Prices otherwise steady.

Sholapur.—For week ending 15th April 1893.—Rain for week at Madha 7 cents, Karmala 4 cents, Sangola 2 cents. Reaping of rabi crops nearly completed. Lands are being prepared for the next season in Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Prospects of rabi crops fair. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Slight rain in all talukas. Weather sultry. Preparation of lands for next season nearly completed. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Weather sultry. Rain in Indi 5, Hungund 3 and in Bijapur 1 cent. Reaping of rabi crops nearly completed. Cotton picking progressing. Rats doing injury in four talukas. Fodder and water supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 83 cents; total 1 inch 9 cents. Cotton picking still in progress. Lands being prepared for next season.

Darwar.—Harvesting of rabi crops nearly completed and picking of cotton in active progress. Prices steady. Rain at six stations varying from 80 cents in Hubli to 7 cents in Hangal. Agricultural stock good. Fodder plentiful.

Kanara.—Light rain above ghats: at Karwar 21 cents. Preparations for monsoon crops in progress. Sugarcane plantation and garden crops doing well.

Rajkot.—Wheat undergoing winnowing operations. Lands being cultivated for monsoon. Weather cloudy.

Wadhwan.—Weather cloudy. Collection of cotton and wheat and gram harvest in progress. Drinking water and fodder sufficient.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Cotton picking nearly completed in Amrel and Navsari and continues in Baroda Division. Sowing of summer crops in progress in Kadi Division.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay:—

Alexander, H N
Abram, Haem David
Aima, Avah
Aslett, W C, Capt
Arden, E, Miss
Ayan, A K
Arnold, J B
Blanchard, H W
Baird, Mrs
Blumm, William
Beigai Bahadur Singh Saheb
Belemoria, J R
Barbour, E D
Brown, N P
Baumoyer, F, Dr
Bayley, Cyril
Beatty, E M, Mrs
Bayne, H, Capt
Bellett, George
Brennan, John
Baker, W
Beanchamp
Bashecochamor, C
Barru, Josai
Cooke, J E
Chaley, F, Mrs
Czechenney
Church, W T
Crouch, Thomas
Corke, A C
Coles, M, Mrs
Clarke, L H
Cantania, R
Christopher, Col
Carlsen, J
Cayne, J S
Capland, C
Caisus, the Earl
Damoy, C
Durand, D
Dansey, E P
D'Souza, F
Dillon, J
Dagji Bhowan
Dhunjibhai Edulji Bhorodu
Dulip Sing
Duffy, A C
English, J
Ellis, A F
Forester, F
Feinluf, Markins
Freerer, Mrs
Fairbanks, Watter
Feresha w Nowroji L
Faulkner
Goodburn, C
Goldenburgh, F, Mrs
Griffin, Mrs
Gangadin, Dr
Gosnness, R E
Hawthorne, W
Hastings, F W
Hardt, Heman
Hammond, E, Mrs
Herwey, H J A
Hardy, W E, Surg-Capt
Hunter, E J, Mrs
Harwood, H T
Hodges, E, Mrs
Harns, E W
Harmandass
Hughes, H
Howard, W H L
Hare, A P
Hutton, Mrs
Hill, Thomas
Helm, E
Imam Sarif
Joaquin, D E Souza
Julian, Mary
Jones Brothers
Jaenesch, B, Dr
Johnson, E R, Lt-Col
Johnson, C
Jeeh, Carl
Jones, W M
Kain, Ernest
Khan Bahadur Mirza Abas Bail
Kempster, F J, Lt-Col
Lawth, C
Leseley, L F
Lazarious, C M
Lugard, Mrs
Lusano, A
Litte Meor, J
Luard, P C
Mascarenhas, A
Meller, F P
MacMarton, John
Marmburk, J
MacGregor, J L L
Marmburk, Joseh
Merwali, Walter
Maxwell, H St P, Mayer
Munshi, Maharaj Lal Saheb
Rudh Merzbuck
Mahasanker Joshanker
Marchetto, A
Maidment, Mrs
Mathew, J N, Mrs
Marsh, L A
Nicholson, Mrs
Nusurwanji Dorabji
Norton, C T
Nelson, F
Nabab, Muntoze
Nabab, M H K, Potandi
Oakley
O'Brien, A
Oakes, Alf
O'Brigen
Ootte, G
Ootto, G
Pehlivoman
Prewett, John
Poegn, R L
Princess Call
Phillips, H
Pugh, I
Parker, L
P Perozsha Peshtonji
Rulstom, W C
Rogaley, Teo
Rahnan, R, Mrs
Renouf, N C (R L)
Rogowski, A
Robenson, F G
Reid, D N
Rutherfurd, James
Roxburgh, James
Roberts, Miss
Shindam, A, Mrs
Sunsey, Tho
Stuart
Schnieder, F
Solurf, P Collet
Stewart, Mrs
Spanion, A
Sugder, Charles
Smith, J
Sopeza, K
Smealor, A D
Sempson, T
Sandford, F R
Stoddard, J L
Spangher, E
Salem Narsing Raw
Thunnkee, Col
Temoiji Rustomji
Tippi, E
Thurnton, F T
Thamoyari, C T
Tebac, Rosa
Tomoso, M
Turnbull, W I
Tewiotdali
Turnbul, M J
Turnbul, W S
Thumm
Watt, R
Walter, C W
Waller, R W
Williamson, S
Wright, F
Williamson, L M
Wetter, D R
Warder, G H
Walker, H R

THE new home which is at present being fitted up for the New Oxford and Cambridge Club is the strange-looking building at the western end of Pall Mall, which seems at first sight to be all entrance. The New Oxford and Cambridge Club has gone through dire vicissitudes, having started in life originally as the Junior Oxford and Cambridge with a location in the house in St. James's-sq. which was afterwards occupied by the Junior Travellers and is now tenanted by the Sports. The N.O.C.'s new house has also gone through various changes of fortune, having at one time been owned by the Beaconsfield Club, and at another by the National Conservative, both of which came to untimely ends. It is to be hoped that the N.O.C. will not imitate this example. The house itself relies on its height rather than its horizontal capacity. It stands at the very entrance of Marlborough House, and the back windows command a full view of the court-yard, the front, and the gardens.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Every one, says "Morning," is wondering what the Queen really did say about a dress at the last Drawing Room. As a rule, the Sovereign of England is most reticent at these functions, and rarely addresses many remarks to other than her Ministers and friends. In this case the observation was audible, and probably meant to be audible. A debutante was introduced to the presence by one who albeit of the bluest blood is poor, and who was suspected some time since of selling her introducing influence for actual cash consideration. The debutante were the only noticeable crinolette seen at the Drawing Room, and as she came to the erect position after the bow Her Majesty was heard to say, "So we are to have the crinoline after all? I presume as Lady——is advertising it, she like the others, has joined the Anti-Crinoline League." It may possibly be remembered that Her Majesty administered a thorough rebuke to certain people connected with this league who approached her a few months ago, and whose advertising object was so transparent that all the world and his wife could read between the lines.

The truth of the following is vouched for by "Society" It was back in the sixties, and the Queen was staying with her best friend, the first wife of the late Duke of Sutherland, at Dunrobin Castle, when one day she took a long morning walk, attended only by one of her ladies. The morning was a delightful one, and the ladies soon found themselves nearly four miles from the Castle. Coming to a little cottage they saw an old woman knitting stockings by the door, and asked her permission to enter and sit down to rest themselves, which was accorded with all the hospitality of the Highlands. The old woman, resuming her knitting, began to chat about her son Donald, who had just joined a Highland regiment. "I'll be thinkin', noo, that you fine leddies come a' the way frae Lunnon maybe, she said, looking at the two milk-drinkers. The Sovereign nodded assent. "Weel, when ye gae back, aiblins, ye'll pr'aps tell Donald ye just had a wee bit sup with his auld mither. The Queen wrote the name and the number of his regiment down in her tablets, and I remember that not long afterwards Donald became a sergeant. But when the Queen rose to go, she asked to look at the tartan stocking the old woman was knitting. The stocking was handed over, and Her Majesty tried the three-corner stitch, which she had been steadily watching the old lady perform for ten minutes, and soon got the skein into a hopeless tangle. The Hieland mither, looking at her disdainfully, said: "Leddy, it's to be hoped that your gudeman buys his stockings ready-made."

A rumour prevails in Colonial circles, the London correspondt of the "Manchester Courier" writes, that the Prince of Wales is by no means unlikely to pay a visit to the Cape before many months have passed. South Africa is one of the few important territories of the British Empire through which his Royal Highness has never travelled, and he has, I understand, been desirous for some time of becoming an eye-witness to its development. Should the undertaking be carried out the Prince would not confine his visit to Capetown, but would certainly visit Kimberley, and may even penetrate to Mashonaland as well. Authorities on South Africa consider that it would be inexpedient to repair to the Cape later than November, as the autumn rains make the interior rather unhealthy even in districts through which the railway passes. Accordingly, the Prince's engagements may necessitate the postponement of the trip until next year. Its eventual realisation appears nevertheless to be extremely probable.

The Earl of Jersey will soon be in England again, and society, says the "Sketch," may hope during the summer to enjoy some of those delightful "at homes" for which Osterley Park is famous, Osterley Park—where, thanks to his Lordshsp's kindly courtesy, I and doubtless many another angler, have enjoyed some excellent fishing in the well-stocked lake—came to the Jersey family by marriage. It was once the country seat of the wealthy banker. Mr. Robert Child, whose daughter married the tenth Farl of Westmorland—if my memory serves me right, she ran away with him—and their daughter, who inherited her maternal grandfather's immense fortune, together with Osterley Park, married the fifth Earl of Jersey. It is as the representative of this lady, his grandmother, that the present Lord Jersey has an interest in the great and historic banking business of Cild and Co., one of the oldest, if not the oldest bank in London. Child's kept the account of Nell Gwynne and other historic personages, and their old establishment, pulled down a good many years ago, was connected with the room above Temple Bar, where many old books and documents were stored.

It may surprise many peole to hear, says a writer on "Parliamentary Dandies" in the Million, that the perfect dandy of the House of Commons is Mr. William Ewart Gladstone. Such is the fact, notwithstanding the shock which the announcement may occasion. Mr. Gladstone assimilates himself to every condition of the perfect dandy. There is nothing in his nature or bearing of the sour demagogue. The upper side of his character is brightness and light. He has all the cultured instincts of the true gentleman. His defence to his opponents when they appeal to his indulgences is one of courtly. grace. There is no smile so ready or so ingenuous. It breaks out all over the face. Every wrinkle, pucker, relic of age is softened by it; it is a smile from the eyelids to the chin. His very collars appear to join in the carnival. Few men look better in evening dress; none walk up the floor of the House with such stately dignity. Mr. Gladstone is thoroughly self-contained. In the summer, dressed in a suit of grey cashmere, with a light stick and a flower the octogenarian is the embodiment of sprightly vigour. He ripples with self-contentment. The old dandy is shown also in the Premier's enormous understanding of the world—of men and their ways. To women his bearing is marked by an old-time refinement of courtesy which belongs only to the perfect dandy. It is a stately chivalry, very delightful and improving to see, as it must be charming and memorable to receive.

Lord Playfair has put it upon record, says the "World," that James Dewar is the greatest chemist he has ever had a share in producing. Dewar was born in Perthshire in 1842, and is consequently little more than 50 years old. At the present moment there is not one among the men of science whom its votaries regard with higher confidence or more accused hope. His studies of law temperature phenomena, involving the liquefaction of oxygen and other gaseous bodies, have now occupied him for over 10 years. It is, however, only lately that the means and experience have been attained to produce them in sufficient quantity, and to discover how to manipulate them, as if they were ordinary fluids, at a temperature of 200deg. C. below freezing-point. If you hazard an inquiry as to the directions in which this new addition to the fairy tales of science is likely to be economically employed, Dewar quotes from Lord Playfair a story of Faraday. When the great natural philosopher first made experiments on the same line as these, somebody said: "What is the use of it?" Faraday replied with a question, Will you tell me what is the use of a baby? The Professor is described as a squarely and strongly-built man of about the average height, fair-haired and bearded, every movement of whose firm-set frame and every line of whose clearly-marked countenance bespeak the man of action and enterprise as well as the man of thought.

Mr. Archibald Forbes lectures but little now, says a lecture agent, but time was when he could book as many engagements as he chose at ten and twelve guineas each. Mr. Frederick Villiers, of the "Graphic," Mr. Melton Prior, of the "Illustrated," Mr. Bennet Burleigh, of the "Telegraph," these are available for a fee of ten guineas, with an additional sum for delivery at remote points of the country. Mr. Harry Furniss, of "Punch," with his lectures on "Art and Artists" and "Caricature," was a twelve-guinea man; Mr. du Mauriers who has recently started the work, is more difficult, and requires a fee of 20 guineas. Mr. du Maurier, however, is well worth it, for he is, as an artist indeed should be, an excellent draw. Mr. Carruthers Gould, of "Truth" and the "Westminster Gazette," as a beginner, is content for the present with 5gs. His lecture on "The Lords and Commons" is becoming popular, and he has an exceeding good style. Authors, as a rule, come cheaper, but there are exceptions. Mr. Charles Dickens requires 10gs.; the same fee is asked on behalf of Mr. Grant Allen, with a new lecture called "The Novel as She is Wrote." The agent considers the most popular of all lecturers to be Max O'Rell. To the disappointment of many, he has been away from England for some time. He returns shortly, and then he will be able to take his choice of booking at 10gs. or 15gs. a-piece. Lectures on musical subjects are in fair demand.

Mrs. Sala tells in her husband's paper an interesting anecdote of Lord Beaconsfield, which she lately heard from a friend of that statesman. One day in a rainy June, her informant, "Mr. C., came from the City to the Temple to visit a legal friend leaving in chambers, and just as he reached the doorway of the block of chambers wherein his friend resided, he noticed Beaconsfield step from the roadway into the hall door, there to stay until the storm had passed. Seeing that the ex-Premier was a little annoyed at the persistent rain, Mr. C. boldly approached the great man and invited him to take shelter in his friend's rooms until the rain had ceased, an invitation that was refused. "I am in a hurry to get home," said Beaconsfield, "and as I I have come out for a constitutional I shall prefer to walk the distance." "May I offer you my umbrella then?" said Mr. C——. "No, no, no," was the reply. "Thank you very much; you are most kind, but I never in my life carried an umbrella or wore a watch. What could have been the origin of Beaconsfield's antipathy to those two useful articles?

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 19.

Boswell, Capt, Bengal, 33rd Punjab Infty, from furlough from England.
Day, Capt, Bo, R E, on duty, from Simla.
Trigear, Col, 9th Bengal Infty, on leave, from Lucknow.
Leigh, Col, Bengal, 2nd L I, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Rieriell, Capt, Bo, R E, from furlough, from England.
Howes, Lt, Bengal, 14th W York Regt, on leave from Setapur.

April 20.

Wilson, Brig -Surg-Lt-Col, Bom. Medical Staff, on leave, from Karachi.
Graham, Capt, Bengal, R A, on duty, from Lucknow.
Wallis, Surgn-Major, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Fisher, Lt, Bo, 3rd Cavly, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—April 17.

Morries, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Mohableshwar.

April 19.

Westropp, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to Melbourne
Westropp, Capt, Bo, A C Genl, to rejoin, to Poona.

April 20.

Orr, Capt, Bengal, 3rd Infty, H C, on leave, to England.
Lyons, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, A M S, on leave, to Poona.
Jones, Maj, Bo, R E, on furlough to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st April.

1. Leave of absence for 6 months has been granted to Gunner G F Hesketh from the 20th instant.
2. The return Shooting Match with the Bombay Light Horse will take place at 4 p m on Saturday next, the 22nd instant, at the Colaba Rifle range. The following are the names of Members composing the B V A Team:—Sergt-Major J Beckerleg, Sergts D Pinder and W H Jackson, Corpl F J Taylor, Gunners A Bond, F Blodwell, C H Butler, J A Geddes and W Penton (Waiting Member).
3. It is notified for information that the distribution of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association prizes will take place in the Town Hall to-day (Friday) next, the 21st instant, at 9 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. W. BARROW, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st April.

1. N.-C. Officers and Volunteers are urgently requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters at once.
2. The annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall to-day (Friday), the 21st Instant, at 9 o'clock p.m.
3. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their Prize lists and Prizes.
4. Officers and Volunteers who intend being present are requested to wear Mess Dress (red or white) or uniform (red or white).
5. The Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association prizes will be distributed at the same time.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return their swords to Head-Quarters for the annual Inspection. Belts should be retained.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 20.)

Military Department.

Lieut F de B Hancock, 2nd Battn Lancashire Fusiliers, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

The following promotion is the Native Army is made:—10th Bombay L I—Drill Havaldar Anandin Pande to be Jamadar, vice Jamadar Ramji Gaekwar, deceased.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut H P E Parker, S C, Wing Officer, 29th Bombay Infy. for one year.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—23rd Regt (2nd Battn Rifle Regt) Bombay Infy—Jamadar Bhura Ram to be Subadar and Colour-Havaldar Bharat Singh to be Jamadar vice Subadar Debidin Ahir, pensioned.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of H E the Governor during the absence on special duty of Col F W Rhodes, D S O, or until further orders:—Major T Harris, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt), to act as Military Secretary.

Second Lieut O L Downes, 1st Battn East Lancashire Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Surg-Major H P Jervis, I M S; and Lieut H F Walters, I S C.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Lieut-Col W S Hore, General List, Infantry, six months, medical certificate; Col J G Fagan, General List Cavalry, six months, medical certificate; and Lieut P A Smurthwaite, I S C, four months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps:—Major A J P Nuthall, S C, Second-in-Comd, 13th B I, for one year; and Lieut-Col C M Browne, General List, Infantry, Commandant Bo Infy, for one year.

Marine Department.

Mr W C Hughes, M Inst C E, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, is granted privilege leave for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen Members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Aden, viz:—Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Rustomji Dholu, H W Vidal, Esq, Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, Esq, F G Davidson, Esq, and L P Walsh, Esq, C I E.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The following appointment is made:—The Rev A B Watson, M A, to be Junior Chaplain, St Andrew's Church, Bombay, from the date of his return to duty from furlough.

The Rev H N Midwinter, M A, Chaplain of Ahmednagar, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

The following appointments are made consequent on the grant of leave to the Rev H N Midwinter:—The Rev P R Harrison to act as Chaplain of Ahmednagar; and the Rev E J Bowen, M A, Offg Chaplain of St Paul's, Poona, to act as Chaplain of Ghorepuri, in addition to his own duties.

The Rev J H Mackay, M A, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, is granted furlough for one year.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

Rao Saheb Nathabhai Awichuldas, Mamlatdar of taluka Vagra in the district of Broach, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Saheb Naoroji Byramjee Kaka, on relief at Borsad, to do duty as second class Subordinate Judge at Kada and Karjat.

Azam Vinayak Govind Masurekar, acting Head Karkun of taluka Dapoli in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Mr A S Moriarty, I C S, assumed charge of the office of District Judge and Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur on the 8th inst.

Khan Saheb Jehangir Edalji Modi and Rao Saheb Lallubhai Pranvallabh Parikh respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Olpad in the Surat District on the 24th ultimo.

Mr L W G Rivett-Carnac, Barrister-at-Law, Official Trustee, Bombay, is granted furlough for eight months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Louis P Russell, Barristerat-Law, to act as Official Trustee, Bombay, during the absence of Mr Rivett-Carnac, or pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Abaji Vithal Purohit assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Mahad in the Thana District on the 27th ultimo in the forenoon.

Mr T S Hamilton, I C S, relinquished charge of the office of District Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar on the 14th ultimo,

Mr H J H Henderson, District Supt of Police, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months and extraordinary leave without pay on medical certificate for a further period of three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R H Vincent, acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

Mr J DeC Atkins, I C S, Assist Collr, Khandesh, is appointed a Magte of the first class in that district.

Khan Saheb Hormusji Jamshedji Antia, acting Mamlatdar of taluka Bassein in the district of Thana, is appointed a Magte of the third class and is invested with additional powers.

Mr J D S FitzMaurice, I C S, relinquished charge of the office of Joint Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad on the 4th inst.

Mr Ganapaya Gopal Krishnaya was appointed to act as Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Honavar in the Kanara District from the 17th Feb 1893 to the 3rd March 1893 during the absence of Mr Shivram Sheshayya on leave.

Financial Department.

Mr L W G Rivett-Carnac, Administrator General, Bombay, is allowed furlough for eight months from the 22nd inst or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr Louis P Russell, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Administrator General during Mr Rivett-Carnac's absence, or until further orders.

Revenue Department.

Mr A F Woodburn, I C S, Collector of Hyderabad, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

Khandu valad Devji, Revenue Patil, and Nathu Bapuji, Kulkarni, of the village of Karvand, taluka Shirpur in the Khandesh Collectorate, having been removed from their offices on account of grave misconduct, are hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Mr A L M Wood, I C S, passed an examination in Hindustani.

Messrs. J H DuBoulay, I C S, and B A Brendon, I C S, passed an examination in Marathi.

Mr A L M Wood, I C S, to be Assist to the Collector of Broach.

Mr B A Brendon, I C S, to be Assistant to the Collector of Poona.

Mr Hubert Crawford, Assist Collector of Customs, Bombay, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, to nominate Mr J L Lushington, Divisional Inspr, Land Records and Agriculture, Southern Division, for the purpose of fixing the boundaries of villages situated in the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Bijapur, Ratnagiri and Kolaba; and, to nominate the officers for the time being officiating as Collectors of Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Bijapur, Ratnagiri and Kolaba as the officers to whose confirmation awards by the said Mr J L Lushington in each of the said districts shall, respectively, be subject.

Mr J A McIver, Forest Settlement Officer, West Thana, is allowed furlough on medical certificate out of India for one year.

General Department.

Assist Surgn Behramji Hormasji Nanavati is allowed privilege leave of absence for six weeks.

Public Works Department.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A S M Ritchie to act as Ex Engr, Begari Canals, during the absence of Mr Pinhey on furlough, or until further orders.

Pending the arrival of Mr Ritchie, Mr Herbert is appointed to officiate in charge of the district.

NOTICES.

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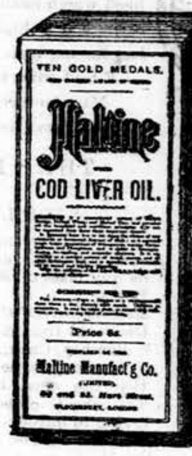
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IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
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RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

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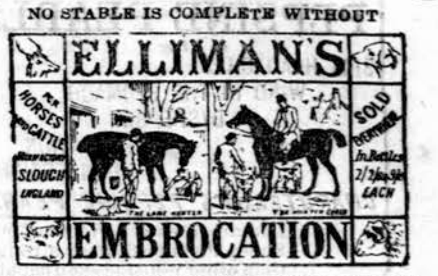

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Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. Rutland,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham.
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SORE THROAT from COLD-STIFFNESS
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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux*.»
From *The Lancet March*, 12th. 1887.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourrish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

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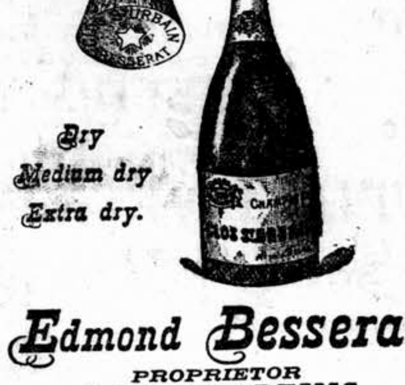

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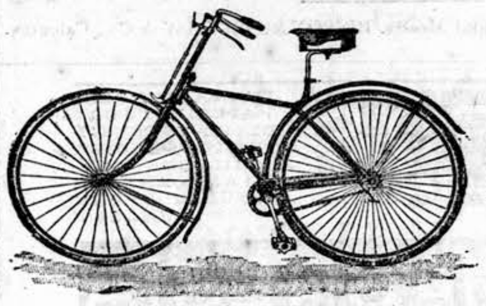

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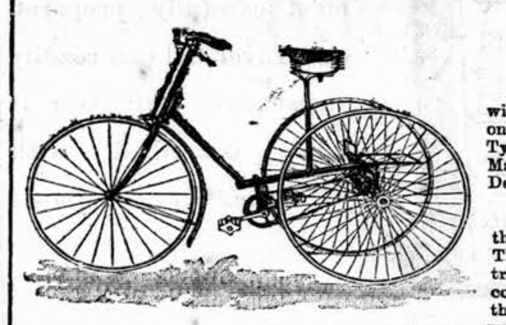

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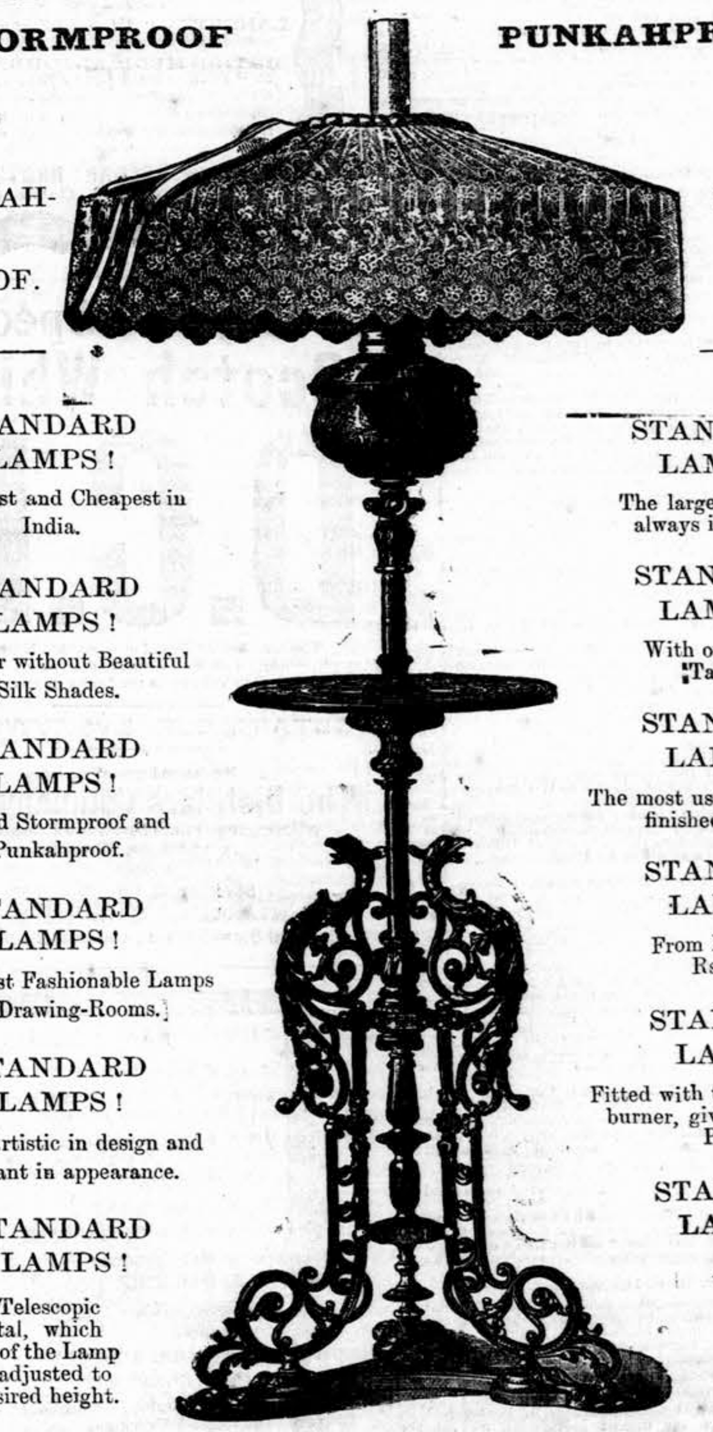

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